



GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

**THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN  
PROGRESS REPORT  
1962-63**

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS  
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR.

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## INTRODUCTION

Since the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan has published a series of progress reports on the working of the Plan in the State. This Progress Report is concerned primarily with the working of the Five Year Plan during the year 1962-63: but opportunity has been taken to review, wherever possible, the achievements of the first two years in relation to the targets set for 1961-66. To maintain comparability, the overall pattern of the report is the same as for the year 1961-62. However, the scope of this report has been enlarged by addition of a new chapter on 'Centrally Sponsored Schemes'.

The report is divided into 2 sections. Section I gives the overall review of the economy of the State and salient features of the achievements under State Plan schemes and centrally sponsored schemes. In Section II all statistical tables necessary to give the reader essential information of the progress of the Plan schemes during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan have been given.

Thus in this review, though in the reduced form, we have endeavoured to make an objective appraisement of the State's efforts towards planned progress of the State and it is hoped that this report will assist all concerned in taking such action as may be necessary for ensuring the fulfilment of programmes included in the Third Five Year Plan and will serve as a useful guide to all those interested in Planning in the State of Rajasthan.

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# **SECTION I**

The Annual Plan Progress Report, 1962-63 attempts to analyse and examine the principle achievements in the major sectors of the State economy during the year under review. These achievements judged in the light of the overall financial and physical targets fixed for each of the sectors of the State economy are indicative of shortages and imbalances of only the 'take off' stage otherwise the State is well on way towards rapid progress. The momentum acquired after successful implementation of two Five Year Plans in the last decade for a self-sustaining, self-generating and self-accelerating growth received a great set-back due to naked Chinese aggression on our soil at the onset of winter season. The consequent declaration of emergency in the country marred the achievement of the year because of reorientation and diversification of the economy to suit the more urgent defence needs.

### ECONOMIC TRENDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

State Income of Rajasthan reckoned at constant (1954-55) Prices increased by about 2.6 per cent from Rs. 47186 lakhs in 1959-60 to Rs. 48403 lakhs at the end of 1960-61. The per capita income of constant (1954-55) prices based on 1961 census of population figures increased from Rs. 245/- to Rs. 246/-. This slow rate of growth in State's national income was mainly due to the reduced agricultural output during the year under review. The irrigation facilities were multiplied through a network of major, medium and minor irrigation works. During 1961-62 the overall agricultural production recorded a substantial increase over the preceding year. With the exception of few crops namely sugarcane, chillies, linseed and tobacco, production of all cereals, pulses, other oilseeds, fibres and other miscellaneous crops showed considerable increase during the year 1961-62. The overall index of agricultural production in Rajasthan prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (with 1952-53 to 1955-56 as base) stood at 140.76. This marked the highest peak since 1952-53 which was the first year from which this series is available. The last peak level was 132.41 for the year 1956-57. As compared to the last year when it was 126.67, the overall index for the year 1961-62 thus recorded an increase of 11.12 per cent. The increase is mainly of food crops which rose from 115.38 in 1960-61 to 139.68 in 1961-62, thus

registering a rise of 21.06 per cent. The index for non-food group, however, declined to 144.62 as against 165.99 in 1960-61. The decline was mainly due to sugarcane, chillies, tobacco, other Rabi pulses and linseed. The fall in production of these crops was, however, compensated by the rise in the production of other crops.

Chinese aggression on our country came to us as a 'blessing in disguise'. The State directed its efforts towards speeding up the pace of progress on all fronts and repaid realisation of the financial and physical targets in the wake of this aggression. Though the period was marked by relatively unfavourable weather conditions resulting in decline in agricultural production and industrial output but both capacity and production in the capital goods sector showed encouraging progress. Thus overall production trends for the year 1962-63 on the basis of data available so far indicate mixed trends.

The prices situation remained uncertain marked by fluctuations in the index numbers of wholesale prices, compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, which varied between 129.0 the highest recorded in January, 1962 and 122.1 the lowest recorded in December, 1962. The average general index (wholesale) stood at 125.9 during the current year as compared to 125.1 for the preceding year, thereby registering a fractional rise of 0.6 per cent. The index number of food articles showed an increase of 0.6 per cent from 125.5 in 1961-62 to 126.3 in 1962-63. As compared to the trend in the wholesale prices, a slightly greater rise in retail prices was noticed in the current year. The general index in the interim series of working class Consumer Price Index for Jaipur City (Base 1955-56=100) compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan stood at 136 in 1962 which was 1.50 per cent higher in comparison Index number for Ajmer centre (Base 1949=100) registered a rise of 1.8 per cent between the years 1961 and 1962. By the end of 1962 the complete rural population of the State was covered under Community Development programme. In the co-operative fold, the coverage continued to be extended and by the end of 1962-63, 30.8 per cent of the rural families were covered.

There has been a rapid growth of factories in the wake of concessions in the allotment of land, sales tax and Octroi availability of power etc. announced by the Government which augurs well for future industrialisation of the State. The number of registered factories increased

from 648 in 1961 to 714 in 1962. Several large and medium scale factories are gradually coming up both in the public and private sectors. The production of minerals exhibited a rising trend during the year. With the increased availability of power from Bhakra and Chambal Hydel Project the electricity generated and purchased increased from 148.68 million kwh in 1961 to 208.92 million kwh in 1962. The supply of hydro-electricity to Jaipur city from chambal hydel project was a significant achievement in this direction. Progress on road programmes has been, on the whole, satisfactory. The road mileage has increased from 16744 at the end of second plan to 17126 at the end of 1961-62 and 1730 at the end of the current year.

The achievement in the field of education particularly at the Primary stage has been encouraging. The percentages of school going children in the age groups 6-11 years, 11-14 years and 14-17 years have increased from 41.7, 18.2 and 7.8 respectively at the end of 1961-62 to 44.8, 20.0 and 9.5 by the end of 1962-63. During the year 1962-63, in addition to the university of Rajasthan located at Jaipur, another university namely 'University of Jodhpur' was established at Jodhpur against the target of opening one more university in Third Plan period. Besides, establishment of a separate Agricultural university at Udaipur during the current year is a significant step in the sphere of education. This will go a long way in meeting the demand of trained agricultural personnel needed for the implementation of various agricultural schemes aimed at attaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains leaving a sizeable surplus for deficit areas in other parts of the country. The intake capacity was raised in existing engineering colleges and polytechnics to meet the growing demand of trained technical personnel. Medical facilities were expanded by opening new dispensaries, primary health centres and by providing additional beds in the existing hospitals so as to bring them increasingly within the reach of larger number of people every day.

### THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—OUTLAYS AND TARGETS

The momentum gathered during Second Plan period was to be stepped up with a view to achieving a self-training and self-generating economy within the framework of the broader objectives laid down in the country's Third Five Plan. The Third Five Year Plan of the State was formulated keeping in view the basic objectives with an original outlay of Rs. 236 crore which was more than double the amount of Rs. 105.27 crore allotted for the Second Plan. This allocation is about 40% higher than the combined outlay of Rs. 169.77 crore earmarked for the last two

plans of the State. The priorities in allotment of funds fixed for the Second Five Year Plan were maintained with minor modifications in the Third Plan. The sector 'Co-operation and Community Development' has interchanged its position with 'Transport and Communication'. The following statement indicates the distribution of the total outlay as between the various heads of development, both under the Second and Third Plan:-

Head of Development	Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	Percentage distribution	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	Percentage distribution
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture Programme	1123.18	10.67	230.00	9.75
2. Co-operation & Community Development	828.50	7.17	2180.00	9.24
3. Irrigation & Power	4536.49	43.10	1210.00	51.27
4. Industry & Mining	604.40	5.74	895.00	3.79
5. Transport & Communication	941.50	8.04	1320.00	5.59
6. Social Services	2391.90	22.52	4595.00	19.47
7. Miscellaneous	161.29	0.96	210.00	0.89
TOTAL...	10527.26	100.00	23600.00	100.00

Some of the important tasks like maximising agricultural production, absorbing atleast the net addition to the labour force in the State, providing irrigation facilities, cheap power and electricity, free and compulsory primary education, clean drinking water etc. closely linked with the objectives of the diversification of State's economy were proposed to be included in the Third Plan on basis of priority. The main tasks and physical targets under Third Five Year Plan were to produce 16 lakh tons of additional foodgrains, 1.10 lakh tons of oilseeds, 1.52 lakh bales of cotton and 1.01 bales of sugarcane (govt). To irrigate an additional area of 2.74 lakh acre through minor irrigation schemes and 11.46 lakh acres through other irrigation programme was envisaged. Under centralisation of roads 1.25 lakh acres of land was to be covered. Under animal husbandry scheme the targets were to upgrade 100 veterinary hospitals, 1000000 sheep and goat vaccination measures were to cover an area of 10.54 lakh acre. The whole rural area and 67% of the total area was to be brought within the co-operative fold. The community development programme was to cover the entire State. The installed capacity of power sources was to be increased by 2.53 lakh kwh and 303

additional localities to be electrified. The setting up of various industries in the public and private sector and development of annual output of important minerals was envisaged. 3137 miles of new roads were proposed to be constructed. Under social services the main targets were to provide schooling facilities for 68.4 per cent of children in the age group of 6-11 years, 24 per cent of the children in the age group of 11-14 years and 11.3 per cent of children in the age group of 14-17 years, to open one more University at Jodhpur, to start one Regional Engineering College at Jaipur, to open one medical college, 50 additional dispensaries and 83 primary health centres, to provide one medical institution (Allopathic or Ayurvedic) per 7200 persons in rural areas and 500 beds per million of population in the State, to cover all towns with a population of 1000 or more under the urban water supply scheme and to provide one source of clean drinking water for a unit of 400 persons in the rural areas, to cover 400 villages under rural housing scheme etc.

Further, with a larger investment in Rajasthan in the Central Government sector and in the Private sector and with continuous efforts to mobilise domestic resources in an increasing degree, the gap, between State per capita income and All India per capita income is expected to be narrowed down by the end of Third Plan, and 8 lakh job seekers would be provided with gainful employment.

In order to ensure a more effective implementation of the Third Five Year Plan schemes and the maintenance of proper priorities, the State Government decided to divide its Third Five Year Plan into two portions, the first portion which was termed the 'Core' of plan incorporating more important schemes and programmes and the second portion contains those schemes which were of a lesser priority. It was envisaged that the Annual Plans would be prepared at the first instance on the basis of the schemes and targets included in the 'Core' of the plan and the remaining schemes would be taken up if the required resources were available during the Third Plan Period. In preparing the core of the plan due consideration was given to the national priorities and targets, relative sectorwise and schemewise priorities within the State and the amount of expenditure already committed as a result of schemes started in the course of the first year of the Third Plan. The schemes included in the core of the Plan amounted to Rs. 208.98 crore, Rs. 2.71 crore on agricultural programmes, 3.20 crore on co-operation and community development, 19.45 crore on irrigation and power, Rs. 0.74. crore on industry and mining Rs. 1.92 crore on transport and

communications, Rs. 7.64 crore on social services and Rs. 0.26 crore on miscellaneous group. These provision also included the additional funds which have to be met in the State Plan schemes such as the following:-

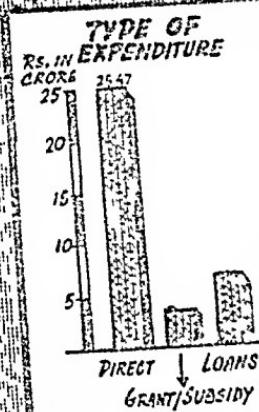
1. Establishment of the sodium sulphate plant in the public sector.
2. Construction of Tiree Dam for the Supply of water to the Zawar Mines.
3. National Malaria Eradication Programme.
4. Small pox Eradication Programme.
5. Setting up of a second University at Jodhpur.
6. Transfer of colleges located in Jaipur City to the University of Rajasthan.
7. Establishment of Sainik school at Chittorgarh.

Though the outlay for the Third Five Year Plan has been reduced from Rs. 236 crore to Rs. 208.92 crore but the original physical targets fixed have, more or less, been maintained except that the additional foodgrains production to be achieved has now been placed at 4.11 lakh tons instead of 16 lakhs tons, of covering 58% of the rural population under co-operative fold against 67% originally fixed and of enrolling the children in schools in the age group of 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 years from 68.4% to 60.4% from 24.00% to 22.00%, and from 11.3% to 10.1% respectively.

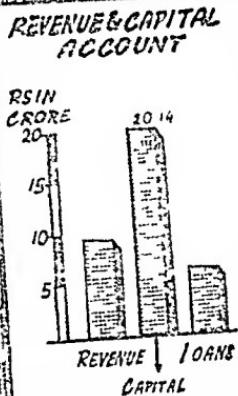
#### *PROGRESS DURING 1962-63*

##### *Allotment & Expenditure*

While the original Third Five Year Plan of the State remains unchanged, in the second quarter of the year under review, the State Government had decided to start first those schemes which it considered essential and for which funds were to be provided under all circumstances from those schemes which are not of such consequence and for which funds will be provided depending upon the preference and the resources of the State Government during the Third Plan. Accordingly, the annual plan of the State in the current year had also to be modified on the basis of the schemes included in the core of the Plan and the original outlay of Rs. 38.34 crore fixed for the year was reduced to Rs. 35.92 crore. Though this allotment is only 1/6th of the core of the Third Plan, yet in absolute denomination it is higher than the allotment for 1961-62 by Rs. 1.92 crore. While the details of the sectorwise allotment is given in Table 1, a glance at major groups reveals that as in the Third Five Year Plan (core) highest outlay continued to be for Irrigation and Power schemes followed by the programmes under the heads Social Services, Co-operation and Community Development, Agricultural Programmes, Transport and Communication, Industry and Mining and Miscellaneous group.



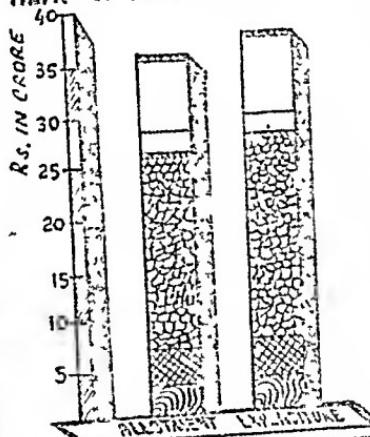
## PLAN ALLOTMENT & EXPENDITURE



## ALLOTMENT & EXPENDITURE BY HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT

### REFERENCE

- (i) AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES
- (ii) CO-OPERATIONS COMM. DEV.
- (iii) IRRIGATION & POWER



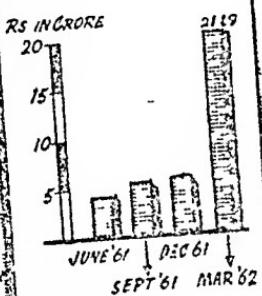
INDUSTRY & MINING

TRANSPORTS & COMMUNICATIONS

SOCIAL SERVICES

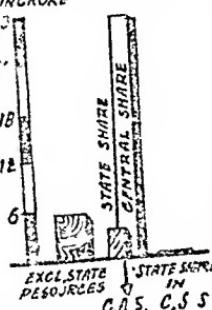
MISCELLANEOUS

### QUARTERLY EXPENDITURE



RAJASTHAN  
1962-63

### STATE & CENTRAL SHARE IN EXP.



In later part of the year the need for re-adjustment of allocations even after designing the plan in accordance with the schemes included in the core was felt to achieve at least the essential physical targets. Accordingly, to suit the needs of various schemes under execution, the revised final outlay was fixed at Rs. 34.88 crore with a ceiling to spend only Rs. 34.50 crore as per details given in Table 1.

During the year under review, pending reconciliation for some departments, a sum of Rs. 36.52 crore or 101.7 per cent of the allotment under core and 107.4 per cent of revised final outlay was spent. This expenditure is inclusive of Rs. 27.05 crore as Rajasthan's share of common works of Bhakra Nangal Project as calculated on the basis of fixed percentages of the total expenditure incurred by Punjab Government for works of common benefit, Rs. 3.46 crore transferred during the year to Panchayat Samitis under various sectors (the transferred amount having been treated as expenditure) and Rs. 4.85 crore as estimated expenditure on Pong Dam (whole allotment being treated as expenditure).

During the year the priority in terms of allotment (core) was maintained in expenditure also. Accordingly, highest expenditure was incurred under Irrigation and Power (Rs. 19.54 crore) followed by Social Services (Rs. 7.51 crore), Co-operation and Community Development (Rs. 3.35 crore), Agricultural Programmes (Rs. 3.27 crore), Transport and Communications (Rs. 1.96 crore), Industry and Mining (Rs. 0.72 crore) and Miscellaneous group (Rs. 0.17 crore). In terms of percentages of expenditure to the outlay (core) fixed for the respective sectors which are better index of the progress made, the expenditure ranged from 120.7 per cent of the allotment under Agricultural Programmes to 63.5 per cent on Miscellaneous group. Under other sectors the percentages of expenditure incurred during the year were 104.6 under Co-operation and Community Development, 102.4 under Transport and Communications, 100.5 under Irrigation and Power 98.3 under Social Services and 98.2 under Industry and Mining as per details given in Table 1. The percentage of expenditure to revised final outlay ranged from 114.0 under Agricultural programmes to 86.4 under Miscellaneous group. Under other sectors this percentage was 108.0 under Irrigation and Power, 103.8 under Co-operation and Community Development, 102.7 under Transport and Communications, 96.6 under Social Services and 91.4 under Industry and Mining as per details given in table 1. Thus it is observed that the sectorwise fulfilment is on the whole closer to the targets. In both—'Core' and 'Revised Final Outlay' there was a shortfall in expenditure in respect of Social Services, Industry and Mining and Miscellaneous groups.

The shortfall was sizeable in case of Miscellaneous group. This shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to keeping certain schemes in abeyance under this group in the wake of emergency and consequent readjustment in priority of the schemes and programmes. The Urban Community Development Programme during the year under review alike the previous year continued to be suspended. The sum total of progress of expenditure as compared to the provision for the year 1962-63 is that the overall progress remained satisfactory. The shortfall in some sectors was compensated by increased expenditure under other heads.

The analysis of the details of expenditure under revenue, capital and loan account as given in Table 2 reveals that of the total expenditure of Rs. 36.52 crore, Rs. 9.22 crore or 25.2 per cent was on revenue account, Rs. 20.13 crore or 55.1 per cent on capital account and Rs. 7.17 crore or 19.7 per cent in the form of loans. Thus looking to the breakup of plan allocations (core) for the year under these heads, the excess of expenditure was on capital account whereas the expenditure on revenue and loan account was kept within the targets. Further an analysis of the expenditure pattern given in Table 3 reveals that Rs. 25.47 crore or 69.7 per cent of the total expenditure incurred during the year was in the nature of direct expenditure, Rs. 7.17 crore or 19.7 per cent was in the form of loans advanced under various development programmes through different agencies and Rs. 3.89 crore or 10.6 per cent was provided as grants and subsidies with the pre-condition of matching expenditure from the side of recipients.

The expenditure policy of the Government is being pursued with all care to bring the desired effects in the economy of the State. This view is supported by the analysis of the pattern of expenditure reclassified between current expenditure, capital expenditure and expenditure relating to changes in financial assets. As per details given in Table 4 it would be observed that Rs. 20.36 crore or 55.8 per cent of the total expenditure during the year 1962-63 was in the nature of direct capital formation in the economy of the State and the current expenditure relating to changes in financial assets was Rs. 10.19 crore or 27.9 per cent and Rs. 5.97 crore or 16.3 per cent respectively. The financial investment in co-operative societies in the form of shares and the loans advanced to Rajasthan State Electricity Board etc. With a view to increasing their capital resources also amounted to capital formation. Thus in all expenditure of Rs. 26.33 crore or 72.1 per cent of the total expenditure by the Government was contemplated for capital formation.

10  
Financing of the Plan for 1962-63.

When the original plan of Rs. 38.34 crore was prepared, it was anticipated that Rs. 26.50 crore would be available from the Government of India (Rs. 21.63 crore by way of loans and Rs. 4.87 crore as grants-in-aid) and the balance of Rs. 11.84 crore was to be met by the State Government through measures of additional taxation, small savings, contribution from revenue account, etc. The State Government intensified its efforts to raise additional resources to finance the various schemes currently under execution. In matters of additional taxation, recourse had to be taken to sales tax, motor vehicles tax, entertainment tax, passenger and goods tax, stamp duties, State excise duties etc. The revenue raised through additional taxes was of the order of Rs. 3.33 crore during the year under review. As against the shortfall on revenue account at 1960-61 level of taxation last year, the contribution on revenue account at 1961-62, level of taxation during the year was of the order of Rs. 3.86 crore. Further, the debt deposits and remittances and other miscellaneous capital receipts were brought down from Rs. (—) 6.79 crore in the preceding year to Rs. (—) 3.57 crore during the year under review. The contribution of the Small Savings was of the order of Rs. 0.48 crore only which was much below the expectations and fell short of the original estimates. Later, as mentioned earlier, the ceiling of expenditure under revised final plan outlay for the year 1962-63 was also reduced to Rs. 34.50 crore only. However, as the revenue from various sources fell short of actual requirements to meet the obligation of State share in an actual expenditure of Rs. 36.52 crore during the year, besides central assistance as envisaged earlier, other sources had to be explored by the Government as per details given in Table 5. The analysis of central assistance received so far for financing the State Plan expenditure reveals that Rs. 22.34 crore were in the form of loan and the balance of Rs. 3.80 crore as grant and subsidy against a total sum of Rs. 27.81 crore which was due as Central assistance.

In addition to the assistance given for State Plan Schemes, the Central Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 0.17 crore on the centrally sponsored schemes fully financed by the Centre and, as per reports available, Rs. 3.57 crore on various Central Plan Schemes such as Central Arid Zone Research Institute (Jodhpur), Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (Pilani), Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, Small Industries Service Institute (Jaipur), All India Radio (Jaipur), Copper Project at Khetri, Geological Survey of India (Rajasthan Circle), Railways etc. operating in the territory of Rajasthan. Thus, the total

amount spent in Rajasthan on developmental activities aggregated to Rs. 40.26 crore during the year 1962-63.

#### Principal physical achievements.

An increase in agriculture, industrial and mineral production coupled with an increase in irrigation potential, power supply, means of communication, housing and building activities etc. constitute an index of the Nation's economic health. The rise in the standard of living of the people and better social amenities placed at the disposal of the community cannot, therefore, be isolated with an overall expansion of the economy. Therefore, the progress made in different spheres is to be judged in the light of these basic facts. The achievements made under various schemes in the State during the year under review were very encouraging.

The supply of electricity from the Chambal Hydel Project to Jaipur District on 31st July, 1962 marked the year under review as another step towards prosperity. During the year the State continued its efforts in sounding improvements in all sectors of its economy. Under the Agriculture sector an additional production potential of 2.43 lakh tons of foodgrains, 0.38 lakh tons of oilseeds, 0.26 lakh bales of cotton, and 1.16 lakh tons of sugarcane had been created. 131.32 thousand acres of additional land was irrigated through various irrigation projects. In the co-operative and community development sector, considerable progress had been recorded. The entire State was covered under Community Development Programme by the end of the year 1962 envisaged to be achieved by October, 1963. As a result of acceleration of activities in the co-operative movement 30.8 per cent of rural families were covered under its fold by the end of March, 1963.

While the industrial production slightly declined in case of cement, glass, sugar etc. as compared to the previous year, the production of electric meters and ball bearings showed an increasing trend over the preceding level. Besides, under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 several new large and medium industries are being set up in the State. The mineral production continued to display encouraging results during the year. The total electricity generated and purchased increased from 148.68 million kwh in 1961 to 208.92 million kwh in 1962. Similarly, the consumption of electricity rose from the level of 106.96 million kwh in 1961 to 121.55† million kwh in 1962. The industrial sector claimed an increased share in consumption aggregating 56.18 per cent of the total electricity sold. As a result of the execution of various develop-

† Provisional.

mental schemes, the total number of localities electrified increased from 208 at the end of 1961-62 to 302 at the end of 1962-63. The consumption of coal also increased from 8.04 lakh tons in 1961 to 8.12 lakh tons in 1962. The road mileage had increased from 17,126 at the end of 1961-62 to 17,730 at the end of the year under review.

Considerable progress had been made in providing better social services during 1962-63. The percentage of school going children in the age group 6-11 years had risen from 41.7 per cent at the end of 1961-62 to 44.8 per cent at the end of 1962-63. Likewise, the percentages in the age groups 11-14 and 14-17 years had moved up from 18.2 and 7.8 in 1961-62 to 20.0 and 9.5 respectively at the end of 1962-63. To cater to the needs of students, a separate University at Jodhpur was established during the year. In addition, an Agricultural University at Udaipur was also established. The intake capacity in the engineering colleges and Polytechnics was raised. During the year 1962-63, 444 students were admitted for the degree courses in various branches of engineering and 923 candidates in the diploma course. The Medical facilities were also expanded. During the year 2 new dispensaries and 14 primary health centres were opened. The number of beds added was 244 in various hospitals and 84 in Primary Health Centres. The Family Planning programme was intensified by opening 56 Family Planning Centres. 1.47 lakh persons were benefited through them who were advised to use different contraceptives. Mass scale Preventive Programmes to combat communicable diseases like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Smallpox, Trachoma etc. were in progress. In the sphere of indigenous system of medicine, 6 dispensaries were newly opened and one 'C' grade dispensary was upgraded.

#### Building Programme.

In any development programme, buildings constitute an important part of social and economic overheads. Paucity of buildings has been a great handicap in the past in implementing the various development programmes especially in Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture and Industries. The need of adequate number of suitable buildings can not, therefore, be over-emphasised. Keeping in view the importance of this aspect, a sum of Rs. 191.96 lakh (core) as per details given in table 11 was provided for the execution of buildings programme during the year 1962-63. This excludes the departmental construction works undertaken by Irrigation, Power, Water supply and Forest departments. A perusal of the table would reveal that the expenditure incurred during the year was of the order of Rs. 206.15 lakhs or 107.4 per cent of the total allotment. In the different categories of expenditure to their respective allotments.

Tourism sector claimed the highest percentage of 120.8 and the social welfare sector the lowest of 74.5. During the year under review, the execution of programme under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Industrial housing scheme, Medical and Public Health, Education, Labour, Social Welfare, Tourism etc. was taken up. Under agriculture sector eight seed stores, six sheds for agricultural implements, two laboratory buildings, three hostel buildings, four residential-cum-office buildings, four labour quarters (Block) and other miscellaneous buildings were completed by the end of the year. Twenty buildings which include one Dairy farm building, one Poultry farm building, one veterinary hospital, eight sheep shearing sheds, four sheep breeding farms, three cattle breeding farms, and two buildings for veterinary college and research Institute at various places were completed under animal husbandry programme. Besides, a number of works were completed in the campus of the Veterinary College, Bikaner and the milk supply scheme, Jaipur. While the construction of four buildings under Employees' State Insurance scheme was in progress, four dispensaries and three residential buildings were completed by the end of the year. The construction of rest houses for the visiting tourists was in progress in Jaipur, Ajmer and Mount Abu during the current year. The rest house at Jaipur (Amber) was completed while the remaining two were in various stages of construction at the end of the year. Two hostels one each at Jodhpur and Kota for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were constructed under social welfare sector. The construction work of industrial estates was continued from the previous year and five estates were completed during the year. The construction of twentyfive sheds was in progress at the end of the year. Under Community Development Programme the main building and staff quarters of officers training college at Udaipur were under different stages of construction. During the year 376 tenements under Industrial housing scheme were completed while the work on 126 tenements was progressing satisfactorily. Labour welfare centre buildings at Ganganagar and Lakeri were nearing completion. The construction work of three industrial training institutes/polytechnics was over and three buildings were under construction at the end of the year. The Medical and Health sector claimed as many as fiftysix buildings constructed during the year which included construction of two hospital buildings, fourteen Dispensary buildings, ten primary health centre buildings, twenty-eight residential quarters and two hospital buildings. In addition to the building construction activity undertaken by Public works department as explained in the foregoing lines, residential houses under low income group housing, middle income group housing and rural housing were also in progress.

The co-operative societies also continued the construction of godowns during the year.

### Training Programme

Availability of trained technical personnel to take up the work in different sectors with a view to implementing the developmental schemes currently under execution, is the prerequisite of the successful implementation of these schemes. The Third Plan of the State provided for training programmes in specific fields such as Agriculture, Community Development, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Education, Medical, Industries, Engineering, Labour and Social welfare, etc. During the year 1962-63, a sum of Rs. 155.28 lakhs (Core) was provided for training programmes against which the expenditure booked was of the order of Rs. 152.43 lakh or 96.86 per cent of the total allotment. The highest expenditure on training programmes was incurred in Education sector followed by Medical, Agriculture, Panchayati Raj, Co-operation, Animal husbandry, Labour and Labour welfare, Industries, Forest and Ayurved sectors. The shortfall in expenditure on Agriculture, Co-operation, Industries, Education, Ayurved and Labour and Labour Welfare programmes was balanced by excess of expenditure in case of Animal Husbandry, Forest, Panchayati Raj and Medical sectors. To meet the shortage of trained technical personnel, the intake capacity of training institutions was raised and new institutions were opened besides maintaining the institutions started during the second plan period. For implementing the various schemes aimed at increasing agricultural production, agricultural education and research schemes were given a further fillip during the year. A separate agricultural university was established at Udaipur. During the year 1275 candidates were registered between Pre-university to Graduate level and 885 candidates were declared successful in various examinations conducted by the university. Under the scheme of agricultural extension training, 328 gram sewaks and 43 gram sewikas were trained. Refresher training was imparted to 160 village level workers. The college of Veterinary and Animal science at Bikaner with an intake capacity of 60 per year brought out 68 qualified graduates. At the sheep and wool training school, Jodhpur, 80 stockmen were trained in the techniques of expansion of sheep and wool industry. To equip the staff well in the techniques of preservation and development of forests, 150 forest guards, 27 foresters, 5 officers and 6 rangers were trained.

To invigorate and revitalise the co-operation sector, the training was imparted to officials as well as non-officials like office bearers,

managing committee members and prospective members of co-operative institutions. The training units of the district co-operative unions imparted training to 55 thousand non-officials. Likewise, 668 subordinate personnel of the co-operative department were imparted training in the co-operative training schools at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bharatpur. These training facilities were further extended by getting the officers trained at the various co-operative training schools running in the country under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India. Panchayat Samiti Adhyayan Kendras of which five were started in 1960-61 and five in 1961-62 continued to impart training to the members of Panchayats, Nyaya Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis as well as Panchayat Secretaries. During the year under review, 3943 members of Panchayat Samitis and 865 panchayat secretaries received training in these Adhyayan Kendras. By the end of March, 1963 in all 6340 members of Panchayat Samitis, 3526 chairmen and members of Nyaya Panchayats and 1734 Panchayat secretaries were trained.

In the sphere of industries, five cluster type training centres opened last year at Sanganer, Nagaur, Lalgarh, Kaithun and Nathdwara with an intake capacity of 60 each imparted training to 104 artisans in carpentry, blacksmithy and leather works. Training in leather technology with improved methods and implements continued to be imparted to 40 trainees at leather works Training Institute, Jaipur. One service-cum-training centre for ceramics was established at Alwar. To provide trained craftsmen for implementation of various plan schemes and rapid industrialisation, 5 more industrial training centres at Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Pali and Nagaur were opened besides six opened during Second Plan. By the end of the year 1962-63, 11 craftsmen training centres were functioning in the State. In all 484 additional seats were provided in various Industrial training institutes during the year.

Under social services, training facilities for teaching staff were expanded. In the field of technical education, both the engineering colleges located at Jodhpur and Pilani imparting degree courses in different branches of engineering viz., civil, mechanical, electrical and mining and the existing six polytechnics at Ajmer, Alwar, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur and Bikaner imparting diploma courses continued to function satisfactorily. 234 candidates were admitted in M.B.M. engineering college, Jodhpur for various degree courses. Likewise, 210 candidates got admission at Birla Engineering College, Pilani in degree courses. 242 candidates in all qualified from these colleges for the award of Bachelor's degree in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining engineering.

Under the scheme of expansion of existing polytechnics, 60 additional seats were added in the intake capacity of polytechnic, Ajmer. In all 923 candidates got admission for the diploma courses in different branches of engineering in these polytechnics, 213 candidates qualified for the award of diploma during the year under review. To meet the shortage of qualified doctors, 70 students were admitted in Medical College, Udaipur against the intake capacity of 40 only while the other two medical colleges at Bikaner and Jaipur continued to function. The training to subordinate medical personnel such as nurses, midwives, compounders, etc. was continued. 167 Dais, 34 auxiliary nurses and midwives, 56 compounders (Male) and 15 compounders (Female) and 10 radiographers were trained during the year. Besides, under public health schemes, 37 sanitary inspectors, 23 T.B. health visitors and 31 T.B. social workers also received training. The Government Ayurvedic colleges at Jaipur and Udaipur contained to function during the year. Under Ayurved sector, 64 vaidyas and 128 compounders/nurses were equipped with necessary training during 1962-63.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan continued to impart training in statistical methodology and the techniques of socio-economic surveys to the Statistical Inspectors in general and progress Assistants in particular. The Officers' Training School, Jaipur continued to impart training to the candidates directly recruited for Rajasthan Administrative Service and Rajasthan Accounts Services. Likewise, the candidates directly recruited for Rajasthan Police Service continued to receive training at Police Training School, Kishangarh.

#### **Employment**

Various development and construction activities undertaken by the State have mitigated the unemployment trend to a great extent. Though the increase in population has offset to some extent. The achievements in the field yet the creation of jobs for the unemployed as reflected in the estimations narrated in subsequent paragraphs is indicative of the fact that the larger avenues of employment have been opened. The shift towards industrialisation in which lay the potential of job creation continued to assist the efforts meant for generation of much needed employment opportunities. The total job requirements during the Third Plan period were estimated at 8 lakh persons, 4 lakh persons were estimated to have been provided with direct employment 3.20 lakh under State Plan and 0.11 lakh under Central Schemes executed in the State. The private sector was expected to employ 0.69 lakh persons.

Half of the total job requirements i.e. 4 lakh were expected to be filled up by indirect employment. Though it is not possible to give a quantitative measurement of the extent of employment provided as a result of execution of various plan schemes during the year, yet the large multipurpose projects viz. Rajasthan Canal Project, Bhakra and Chambal and other specific schemes like development of Thermal Power Stations, rural electrification opening of single teacher primary schools, and other construction works in irrigation, power, roads and building sectors have gone a long way in absorbing bulk of unemployed persons. The data emanating from the 19 employment exchanges reveal that during the year 1962, 1.23 lakh persons got themselves newly registered. In all during the year 23901 vacancies were notified and jobs to 16289 persons were provided by these exchanges during the same period.

The employment in public sector as indicated by the returns collected under Employment Market Information Scheme recorded an increase during the reviewing period. The number of employees in the public sector rose from 3.44 lakh at the end of the year 1961 to 3.60 lakh at the end of the year 1962 manifesting an increase of 4.65 per cent. According to the break-up, the number of Central Government Employees stood at 1.12 lakh, State Government Employees 1.75 lakh, Quasi Government Employees 0.20 lakh and Employees in local bodies 0.53 lakh at the end of the year (ended 31st December, 1962).

While the behaviour of employment trend in urban sector is reflected in the data collected by employment exchanges no such information is so far available for the employment trend in the rural sector of population. However, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan has worked out the estimates of total additional employment generated for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. The approach has been to assess the direct and indirect employment separately. The direct employment has been further broken up into construction employment and continuing employment under State plan and non-plan activities including private sector and central plan schemes. For working out these estimates the norms given by the Planning Commission for Third Five Year Plan (suited to the local needs) were adopted in case of both construction employment and continuing employment except in case of continuing employment in some sectors like Medical, Water Supply, Democratic Decentralisation, Publicity, Statistics, Consolidation of Holdings, etc. estimates are based on departmental figures supplied at the time of preparation of Third Plan estimates. In case of large and medium industries, mines,

railways etc. data obtained from available record were used but are subject to further revision when actual figures for the respective years are available.

According to these estimates 54 thousand persons were provided with direct employment, of this the continuing employment accounted for 41 thousand—18 thousand under plan schemes and 23 thousand under non-plan schemes. The construction works were estimated to have provided employment to 11 thousand persons and central plan schemes to 2 thousand persons during 1962-63. The indirect employment outside agriculture was estimated to be 30 thousand and that in agriculture 16 thousand. In all 1 lakh additional employment was estimated to have been generated during 1962-63 in addition to 149 thousand estimated to have been generated during 1961-62. The shortfall during the year 1962-63 has been mainly in construction employment and indirect employment in agriculture. In construction employment shortfall was noticed in irrigation sector particularly due to the fact that it was only during First year of the Third Plan that Rajasthan Canal Project formed part of the plan and thereby showing significant increase in employment during 1961-62 over 1960-61. The increase in employment in current year was less than proportionate increase as observed last year. The indirect employment in agriculture is worked out on the basis of additional area irrigated during the year. During 1962-63, due to unfavourable weather conditions, the additional area irrigated was proportionately less than in 1961-62 and hence there was proportionately smaller addition in indirect employment in agriculture. However, during the first two years of the Third Plan, a little over 31 per cent of the total employment to be provided by the entire plan period is estimated to have been generated.

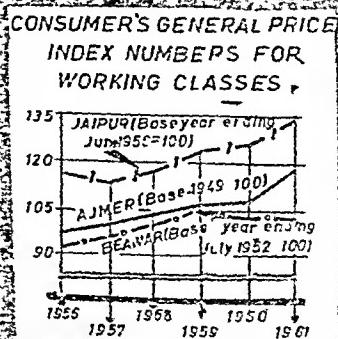
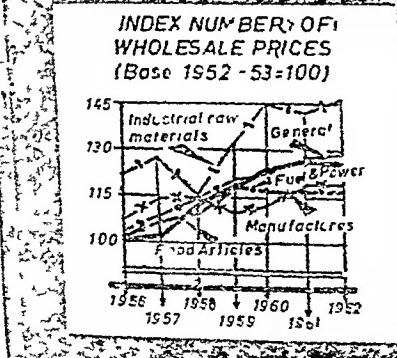
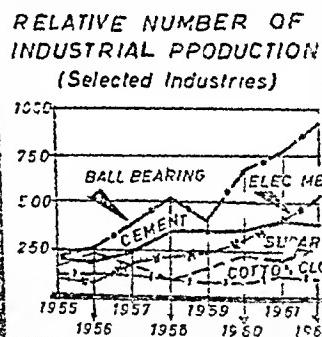
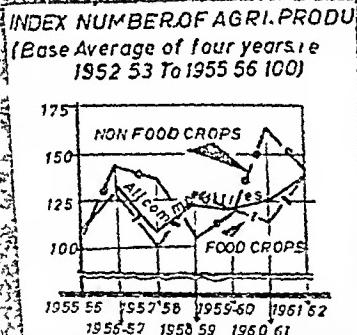
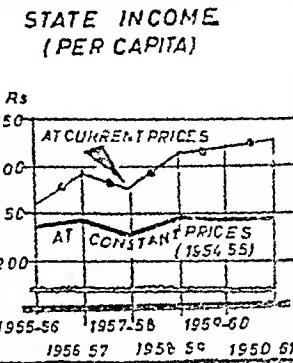
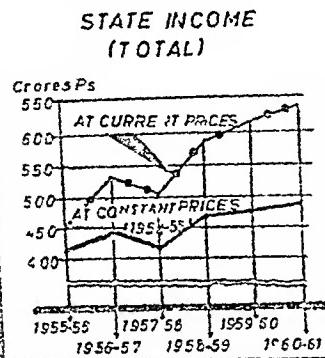
## STATE PLAN SCHEMES

During the year under review which was marked by relatively unfavourable weather conditions, there was a slight decline in agricultural as well as industrial production as compared to 1961-62. Still the price level was maintained by controlling the disruptive elements in our economic system. The whole-sale prices index number compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan recorded a fractional rise of 0.6 per cent from 125.1 in 1961-62 to 125.9 in 1962-63. This nominal increase reflects largely the impact of the upward adjustment in the prices of several commodities following the imposition of enhanced customs and excise levies from 1st March, 1963 through the Union Budget for 1963-64. In fact, the actual increase in the prices of a majority of commodities was less than proportionate to the additional levies. In comparison to the rise in the wholesale prices index the rise in the retail prices index was a little higher in the current year as will be clear from the consumer price indices. The working class consumer price index for Jaipur city (Base 1955-56=100) complied by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan went up by 1.50 per cent from 134 in 1961 to 136 in 1962. Likewise, the consumer price index number for Ajmer centre (Base 1949=100) also rose up by 1.8 per cent between the years 1961 and 1962.

The position of availability of foodgrains in the open market remained satisfactory throughout the year and a declining trend in their prices during the later part of the year was observed. The level of agricultural production in case of foodgrains, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane touched a new height during 1961-62. The index of foodgrains production which fluctuated within wide margin during Second plan period and had shown a declining trend after 1958-59 moved up to the peak level of 139.68, highest recorded so far (1952-53 to 1955-56—average of four years as base) during 1961-62 as shown in Table 35. The indices of non-food crops, however, descended from 165.99 in 1960-61 to 144.52 in 1961-62. This decline is mainly attributable to the partial failure of sugarcane crop in that year. The production indices of the current year, though not finalised, indicate a slight fall as compared to the preceding.

# Selected Economic Indicators

## Rajasthan



year but shall still remain at a higher level in comparison to the index for all other years. Scanty rainfall and unfavourable weather conditions have contributed to this fall in production.

Alike agricultural production, industrial production also revealed a slight declining tendency in comparison to the preceding year. The production of some of the important industries in the State namely cement, glass and sugar displayed a slight fall which could be ascribed to shortages of power, difficulties in procurement of raw materials, coal etc. Because of emergency, priority in the movement of coal, raw materials etc. was given to the more urgent defence needs over civilian production during the year under review. The output, however, in the manufacture of ball bearings and electric meters showed a rising trend as compared to the previous year. The number of registered factories increased from 648 in 1961 to 714 in 1962. The production of minerals exhibited an increasing trend. The electricity generated and purchased from the adjoining States and consumed also recorded a rise during the year under report. Total electricity generated and purchased moved up from 148.68 million kwh in 1961 to 208.92 million kwh. in 1962. Similarly, the consumption of electricity shot up from the level of 106.96 million kwh in 1961 to 121.55\* million kwh. in 1962. The highest share of consumption continued to be claimed by Industrial sector alone accounting for 56.18 per cent of the total electricity generated and purchased. The consumption of coal increased from 8.04 lakh tons in 1961 to 8.14 lakh tons in 1962.

Though the price situation remained unsteady marked by fluctuations, the inflationary pressure during the year under review was not as marked as in the preceding year. The index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics varied between 129.0, the highest recorded in January, 1962 and 122.1 the lowest recorded in December, 1962. This is in brief the resume of economic situation prevailed during 1962-63 and the excesses and deficits in physical achievements are to be judged in the light of these circumstances.

With the increased working force and vast potential the State economy is well on its way to speedy progress. Whatever shortages and imbalances observed are only indicative of the 'take off'. An attempt has been made here-under to review the progress made under various schemes in different sectors during the year under review. The details of targets and physical achievements under individual schemes are, however, given in Table 8.

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\*Provisional.

## I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

## Agricultural Production :

A sound agriculture is the 'sine qua non' of a Nation's economy. It is especially true in case of India whose dependence on agriculture has not appreciably changed despite the industrial progress of the last decade and whose economy is and will be for several decades to come dominated by agriculture, national welfare will largely depend on agricultural prosperity.

In the Third Five Year Plan, greater emphasis has been laid on the agricultural production programmes, alike the previous plans' with a view to increasing the food production thereby leaving a surplus for exporting to the deficit states in times of emergency. The broader view is to help supporting the country in attaining self-sufficiency in food production. Self-sufficiency in case of agricultural products which constitute materials for our industries has also been aimed at e.g. cotton goods or the production of sugar or oils. Keeping in view all these factors, a broad agricultural programme had been chalked out in the Third Plan. It proposes to create additional production potential of 16 lakh tons of foodgrains, 1.10 lakh tons of oilseeds, 1.52 lakh bales of cotton and 0.90 lakh tons of sugarcane (Gur) by the end of the plan period. To achieve these targets, it envisages to employ both the extensive and intensive methods.

During the year 1962-63, the scheme relating to multiplication and distribution of improved seeds continued to receive impetus through the establishments of seed farms and stores. Two new farms of 100 acres each were set up at Aklera and Bairath besides 38 seed multiplication farms already set up earlier for augmenting the supplies of improved seeds. 3.90 lakh mds. of improved seeds were distributed through 174 seed stores opened earlier with a view to popularise it among cultivators for adopting improved techniques. An additional area of 12.24 lakh acres was covered under improved seeds distribution programme out of which 11.79 lakh acres was under foodgrains, 0.18 lakh acres under oilseeds, 0.19 lakh acres under cotton and 0.08 lakh acres under sugarcane. About 1300 tons of additional fertilizers were distributed during the year. Efforts were continued to utilize the rural compost and cattle dung manure and to find out ways and means to conserve and develop this local manure. In all 1640 tons of additional urban compost and 5770 tons of rural compost were distributed. Green manuring was done over an area of 2.28 lakh acres during the year under review. Adequate plant protection measures were taken to save the crops from destruction by pests and diseases. The

additional area covered under plant protection measures aggregated to 7.24 lakh acres in the year under review. Demonstrations in the techniques of improved agricultural practices were held at regular intervals over the holdings of the cultivators with a view to impress on them the importance of adopting improved practices in their methods of cultivation. An additional area of 0.82 lakh acres was covered under improved agricultural practices demonstrations. Under the scheme of distribution of improved agricultural implements, as many as 109 thousand implements were distributed among the agriculturists. The 1600 acres mechanised farm at Umedganj (Kota) was maintained during the year under review.

With a view to achieving the maximum production potential Intensive District Agricultural Programme known as "Package Programme" was started in Pali District in November, 1960. Since then the scheme is in operation making efforts to reach the maximum number of farmers through co-operatives and panchayats. The supplies of seed fertilizers & implements, etc. are being arranged to meet the requirements in full-besides credit facilities on production plan basis are arranged. During the year under review under the Package Programme, 1452 tons of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers were distributed bringing the total to 3242 tons distributed within two years of the Third Plan. To increase the fertility of the soil so as to raise the agricultural output, 990 tons of rural compost was distributed during the year, 17 thousand tons of improved seeds were produced and distributed and 270 improved agricultural implements were distributed under this intensive programme. To create an additional irrigation potential, 45-wells were constructed and 12 wells deepened besides repairing 4 village tanks, 2 persian wheels and 10 pumping sets installed and one thousand feet of pucca channel constructed. About three thousand acres of land was reclaimed and made culturable under the land development scheme. All these efforts resulted in the creation of additional production potential of 2.43 lakh tons of foodgrains in 1962-63 in addition to 1.92 lakh tons during 1961-62 against the Third Plan target of 16 lakh tons.

The development of commercial crops, horticulture and fruit preservation constituted an important scheme under the Third Plan. During the year under review, efforts were continued to increase the production of sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds through extension in acreage, provision of irrigation facilities, use of improved seeds, fertilizers, application of improved agricultural practices and plant protection measures etc. All these measures resulted in creating an additional production potential of

0.38 lakh tons of oilseeds, 0.26 lakh bales of cotton and 1.16 lakh tons of sugarcane during the year under review, in addition to 0.46 lakh tons of oilseeds, 0.36 lakh bales of cotton and 1.44 lakh tons of sugarcane created during the year 1961-62. During year under review an additional area of 2.44 lakh acres under oilseeds, 0.17 lakh acres under cotton and 0.03 lakh acres under sugarcane was covered.

Under the horticulture programme, the 7 nurseries established at Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bundi, Jhalawar and Sawai Madhopur established during 1961-62 were continued. Likewise, a progeny orchard set up at Kota last year was maintained. 28 candidates were trained in gardening bringing the total to 50 gardeners trained so far during Third Plan. The development of fruit production continued during the year. An area of 0.02 lakh acres was brought under new orchards and 0.50 lakh acres was covered under rejuvenation of existing orchards.

To meet the demand of trained technical personnel needed for implementing the various schemes aimed at increasing agricultural production and dissemination of knowledge, agricultural education and research schemes were further promoted during the year under review. A separate Agricultural University was established at Udaipur. 1275 candidates were registered during the year from Pre-University to Graduate level and 885 candidates were declared successful in various examinations conducted by the University. Under the scheme of agricultural extension training, 328 Gram Sewaks and 42 Gram Sewikas were trained. Refresher training was given to 160 village level workers.

Land development measures, in order to bring more land under cultivation and to make the waste land as culturable, were taken up during the year under review. Extension in area in double cropping was also encouraged. An area of 4.00 lakh acres was reclaimed and double cropping was further extended over an area of 3.00 lakh acres. Consolidation of holdings were carried out over an area of 11.23 lakh acres thus further reducing fragmentation of holdings.

The effect of various developmental activities have reflected in the acreage and production of various crops as shown in table 14. During the year under review, the acreage under cereals was of the order of 19494 thousand acres, 7988 thousand acres under sugarcane, 59 thousand acres under chillies and 282 thousand acres under potatoes and ginger. Under the non-food crops 3049 thousand acres was under oilseeds, 478 thousand acres under cotton and 12 thousand acres under tobacco. The level of

# Agricultural Production

Area Production  
LAKH ACRES LAKH TONS

25

45

200

40

175

35

150

30

125

55

CEREALS

Area Production  
LAKH ACRES LAKH TONS

05

14

80

12

75

10

50

14

PULSES

Area Production  
LAKH ACRES LAKH TONS

25

30

28

20

4

2

1

OIL SEEDS

Area Production  
LAKH ACRES 000 BALES

6

4

2

170

160

150

COTTON

Area Production  
LAKH ACRES LAKH TONS

05

80

75

80

75

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agricultural production attained during the Second Five Year Plan (Calculated on the basis of 4 years average i.e., 1957-58 to 1960-61) in case of food-grains, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane was not only maintained but even exceeded in all cases except a slight fall in cotton. It is noteworthy to mention here that the first year of the third plan recorded a new high level in the production of food-grains which stood at 54.80 lakh tons. During the year 1962-63, the production of food-grains, oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane stood at 49.86 lakh tons, 3.22 lakh tons, 1.60 lakh bales and 8.10 lakh tons respectively as compared to Second Five Year Plan average of 45.56 lakh tons, 2.16 lakh tons, 1.64 lakh bales and 6.81 lakh tons in the same order. The index of agricultural production as worked out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (with the average of four years i.e. 1952-53 to 1955-56 as base) touched a new high peak in the first year of the Third plan and stood at 140.76 as shown in table 35. The index of food production which displayed marked fluctuations during Second plan period and a descending trend after the peak level of 131.16 in 1958-59 shot up to 139.68 during the year 1961-62. The indices of non-food crops, however, exhibited a reverse trend as would be seen from the fact that the index went down from 165.99 in 1960-61 to 144.52 in the year 1961-62. The level achieved at the beginning of the Second Plan was exceeded. The contributory factor for this decline in non-food group was the partial failure of sugarcane crop. Although the indices for the year 1962-63 have not been finalised so far yet a cursory glance on the production estimates for the year as given in table 14, would indicate that the index for the year is likely to fall as compared to the preceding year but shall still remain at a higher level in comparision to the index for all other years.

#### Minor Irrigation :

Irrigation potential forms the backbone of agricultural production in the State. Minor irrigation works possess the advantages of providing a large amount of dispersed employment and of mobilising the local resources easily. The initial outlay involved is small and these works can be executed quickly yielding quick results. Moreover, they do not require special assistance by way of foreign personnel or equipment. On account of these favourable factors, the Third Five Year Plan has assigned greater importance to the minor irrigation schemes which are expected to irrigate an additional area of 4.79 lakh acres on its implementation.

During the year under review the Irrigation Department continued the construction of the flow works. In all 75 old irrigation works were in hand since last year and 20 new works were initiated during the year

1962-63. Besides, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was earmarked for the construction and maintenance of minor irrigation works costing less than Rs. 25,000/- each and placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Samities by the Irrigation Department. The technical guidance to the Panchayat Samities was provided by an Assistant Engineer (C. D. works) posted in each District for the execution of minor irrigation works. Funds totalling Rs. 67.00 lakhs were also provided by the Agriculture Department for minor irrigation works and placed at the disposal of Panchayat Samities for their utilisation. Besides, the Rajasthan Under Ground Water Board continued its activities of striking water in hilly areas, for which a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs was advanced as loan by the Agriculture Department during the year under review. Besides, minor irrigation facilities were also developed under the Community Development programme. During the year under review, taking all programmes together 8997 new wells were constructed and 8979 wells were deepened, 10 Tubes wells were constructed, 740 Pumping sets, oil engines and electric motors, etc. were distributed, 1005 persian wheels were installed and 375 small tanks were constructed/repaired.

#### Soil Conservation :

Large areas in our State have been rendered useless as a result of loss in the fertility of soil due to wind, water and de-forestation. Measures for controlling soil erosion and restoring the productivity of eroded lands have therefore been taken up in the Third Five Year Plan of the State. It is proposed to cover an area of 10.38 lakh acres under soil conservation measures besides undertaking the programme for 'Medh Bundi' in 40 lakh acres.

During the year 1962-63, soil conservation measures including contour bunding was done over an area of 9 thousand acres and afforestation to check the growing menace of desert was undertaken in an area of 12 thousand acres. Under the scheme of reclamation of saline and alkaline soils, an area of 1 thousand acre was reclaimed during this year. Soil erosion of different types was prevented through soil conservation activities undertaken over an area of one thousand acres. An area of 28 thousand acres was covered under dry farming in bunded as well as other areas. The existing two dry farming demonstration centres at Jodhpur and Ajmer continued to function during the year under review. Soil and Land use survey was undertaken in 1.75 lakh acres in Rajasthan Canal commanded area. Shelter belts through plantations along roads were

created over 14 miles during this year. For the protection of villages and river banks, sand dunes were fixed and trees, shrubs and grass were planted over an area of 100 acres. 800 acres were covered under soil conservation measures in ravine areas.

The Central Arid Zone Research Institute located at Jodhpur continued to conduct research in desert afforestation. Besides, the centrally sponsored scheme outside the State Plan ceiling such as dry farming demonstration project with a view to educate the farmers to practise dry farming, soil conservation in catchment areas in river valley projects and research in pasture development were also operating in the State.

#### Animal Husbandry :

The object of Animal Husbandry programme is to increase the supply of milk, meat and eggs and to provide efficient bullock power for agricultural operations in the State. Alongwith the quantity, the quality of cattle is also of prime importance for the development of rural economy. The Third Five Year Plan has accorded higher priority to the activities of Animal Husbandry. Schemes have been undertaken to develop feed and fodder facilities and to improve cattle breeds and protect them against epidemic and other diseases. A series of measures have been proposed to combat cattle diseases like rinderpest etc. Attention is being paid to promote research and education in veterinary science and to extend training facilities.

During the year under review, all the three key village blocks viz. Alwar, Kekri and Nagaur and the semen collection centre established at Ajmer for improving the cattle breed, were maintained. Subsidy was given to 150 calves under the key village scheme. To mobilize the resources of Gaushalas for the cause of cattle development, 2 new Gaushalas were newly aided besides continuing aid to 28 Gaushalas including six newly aided last year and 4 Gosadans and 7853 unwanted inferior bulls were castrated bringing the total to 13,743 castrated within two years of the Third Plan. A bull rearing farm opened last year at Nohar continued during 1962-63. To make the live stock breeders quality conscious 6 cattle shows were organised during the year.

To meet the acute shortage of fodder and pasture resources, the two pasture demonstration farms at Bhinai (Ajmer) and Lachhmangarh (Sikar) opened during the years 1961-62 were maintained. Likewise one seed multiplication farm opened at Dudu (Jaipur) last year to produce

improved varieties of grass seeds continued during the year under review. During the year 1962-63, one pasture demonstration plot of 10 acres was raised with a view to give practical demonstration in the techniques of pasture development and growing of fodder crops. Besides, 100 mds. of fodder seeds of improved varieties were supplied to the farmers at subsidised rates so as to encourage fodder growing on their fields.

The camel breeding farm at Bikaner and 5 key village units established during Second Plan were continued. The schemes for the development of sheep and wool industry in the State received due attention during this year. The Sheep Research Station, Bikaner continued to conduct research in improving the quality of wool as also increasing its production in the State. For this purpose, the wool analysis laboratory set up earlier at the Sheep Breeding and Research Station, Bikaner was strengthened. This scheme is being run on the programmes chalked out by Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. Besides, 113 sheep and wool extention centres established earlier to produce improved rams for breeding purposes were maintained. The ultimate aim is to increase the yield of wool. Progress was made in the supply of rams of exotic breed under the scheme of purchasing of sheep for introduction in mixed farming economy. As many as 125 rams of exotic breed were supplied in order to undertake cross breeding with sheep of local breed during the year under review. The idea behind this cross breeding is to enhance the production of wool and mutton. To provide trained stockmen under the scheme of expansion of Sheep and Wool Training School, as many as 80 officials were trained in the training school established at Jodhpur during the year under review.

The value of poultry as a subsidiary industry has long been recognised. The scheme for development of poultry envisages the rearing of poultry in the State poultry farms for multiplication and distribution in Panchayat Samitis. Besides, the demand for supply of exotic eggs and birds is increasing on account of starting of poultry units in Panchayat Samitis. During the year 1962-63 all the 3 State poultry farms, 11 other poultry extension farms and District farm at Jodhpur established earlier continued to rear the poultry for multiplication and distribution.

With a view to preserving cattle wealth by controlling rinderpest disease common among animals, as many as 21.40 lakh animals were vaccinated under the scheme of eradication of rinderpest during the year under review. The radio-logical unit established at Jaipur during the year 1961-62 for diagnosing the diseases of animals was maintained during

the year. The Regional Biological unit established during Second Plan and started functioning during the year 1961-62 continued to function. The number of veterinary dispensaries are gradually being upgraded to hospitals as is envisaged from the fact that at the end of 1962-63 there were 147 hospitals and 131 dispensaries as against 127 hospitals and 143 dispensaries by the end of 1961-62.

#### Dairying and Milk Supply :

With a view to arranging supply of adequate quantities of milk of standard quality at fair price in urban areas schemes for the development of dairy industry and that of milk supply were initiated during the Second Plan.

Although the supply of milk under Jaipur Milk Supply Scheme could not be started by 31st March, 1963 but most of the work of importing and installing plant and machinery, office accommodation and appointment of trained staff was completed. Realising the needs of residents of Jaipur City for an organised milk supply it was expected that the plant would go into operation very shortly. During the year under review, all the three ghee grading stations functioning at Alwar, Jaipur and Bikaner for Agmarking of ghee were maintained.

#### Forests :

With a view to achieving the broad objectives laid down for forestry in the Country's Third Five Year Plan, special emphasis has been laid on the development of forest resources in Third Five Year Plan of the State. It is proposed to cover 41500 acres under economic plantations, 20000 acres under village plantations, demarcation and settlement would be done over 7500 sq. miles and irrigated fire-wood plantations over 1000 acres would be created, among others, during the entire plan period. Besides, 550 miles of avenues along roads and 300 miles along railway lines under 'extention forestry', construction of 650 miles of roads and 750 miles of clearance and maintenance of new firelines under 'forest protection' is proposed to be carried out.

During the year under review in order to increase the area under Teak to meet the increasing demand under development projects, as much as 1100 acres were brought under Teak plantations, 400 acres of Salar and Bamboo plantations, 800 acres under mulberry and Sissu, 700 acres under Babool and Sissu plantations followed by 600 acres under match wood plantations. The target of 5000 acres to be brought under economic plantations for the year under report was almost achieved with 4350

res to back it. To improve and construct roads over a length of 147 miles with a view to facilitate better exploitation of the interior forests, 3 miles of the road construction work or about 50% of the target fixed for the year under review was completed. Under the scheme of extension forestry, 32 miles of avenues along roads and 22.5 miles along railway lines were planted. With a view to preventing sand-drift to the villages and cultivated lands, afforestation plots were raised over an area of 46 acres in the Rajasthan Canal Commanded area during the period under review. Demarcation and settlement of forests was done in 137 sq. miles. In order to improve the productive capacity of the denuded and degraded forests, regeneration plots were raised over an area of 4335 acres. Under grazing and pasture improvement scheme 2902 acres of forest land was covered during the year. 17 Forest-guard chowkies and one Foresters' Office-cum-quarter were constructed to ensure adequate control over the estate forests and check illicit felling. To provide amenities to the labour class 2 labour camps were organised. The 8 Games sanctuaries started earlier were maintained including a National Park being developed at Umarpur and 1 sanctuary was newly developed during the year under

4. To have a systematic survey of forest resources and to find out and means for its utilisation, survey of one forest division was conducted and completed during the year. Training was imparted in the of preservation and development of forests, to 150 forest-  
17 foresters, 6 rangers and 5 officers.

5. The State has vast potentialities for the development of pisciculture. This will ensure a regular and increased supply of fish in the and will help in enriching the average diet with protein content. can earn much needed foreign exchange by boosting exports.

In the year 1962-63, 1200 lakh fish seeds were collected and given to the private pisciculturists with a view to make them rear in the tanks and lakes. By the end of the year under review in all seeds were collected and distributed covering an area of 1912. About 1800 new varieties of fish were reared in culturable waters. the scheme of intensification in C. D. Blocks, 2 Blocks namely and Niwai were covered during the year. 17 tanks were surveyed for 380 major carps at Tonk and 10,000 major carps and 12 minor carps Niwai were stocked. 3 officers were undergoing training—2 for deep fishing at Mata Tila reservoir and 1 for long term course of Fisheries training at Bombay, at the end of the year. The fish-farm at Bhilwara established last year was maintained during the year.

## Warehousing, Marketing and Storage :

The storage and marketing facilities play a very important part in determining the price of the produce. The development of these facilities helps the cultivators to fetch better prices at the time of harvest. With this aim in view the Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation was established in December, 1957 and the Government has been contributing to its share capital. By the end of the year under review, the share capital contribution aggregated to Rs. 2.77 lakhs by the State since the inception of Rajasthan Warehousing Corporation including Rs. 1.00 lakh during the year 1962-63. With a view to develop grading and quality marking of agricultural produce it was proposed to open five grading centres during third plan period, and to implement this scheme nine persons were got trained during the year under review besides 5 already trained last year.

## 2. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

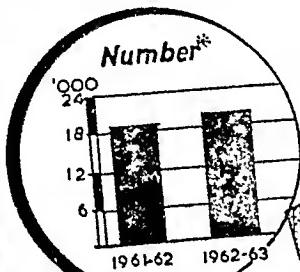
## Co-operation :

The aim of achieving socialistic pattern of society in a country placed the objectives of raising the levels of living of the people through an increase in the state income and reduction of inequalities of income and wealth through even distribution of means of production and distribution which assigned the co-operative movement the importance which it deserves. The movement gained momentum during the Second Plan period. During the Third Five Year Plan of the State, it is proposed to bring all the villages and 67 per cent of the rural families within the co-operative fold.

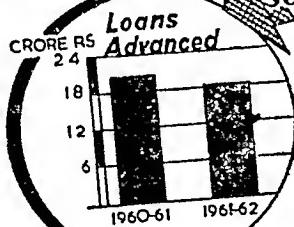
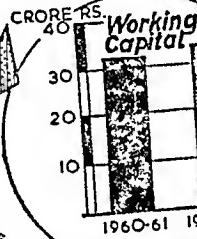
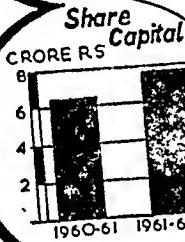
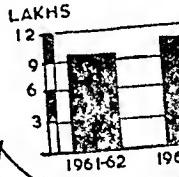
During the year 1962-63, 648 co-operative societies were organised. Revitalisation of existing small societies with a view to ensure their effective functioning as service co-operatives continued and as many as 169 small sized agricultural credit societies were actually revitalised during the year. Grants for bad debt reserves aggregated to Rs. 1.78 in case of village co-operatives. Towards strengthening of administrative machinery consequent on large expansion and to cope with the increased work, 188 technical and 23 non-technical personnel were appointed during the year under review. With a view to provide storage facilities under the scheme of development of co-operative marketing, one godown at Barmer and 30 rural godowns at various places were constructed during the year under review. One godown was also hired. Two village co-operative units were assisted by giving them subsidy of Rs. 3 thousand for managerial staff so as to enable them to employ trained Managers. Under the scheme of

# Co-operative movement

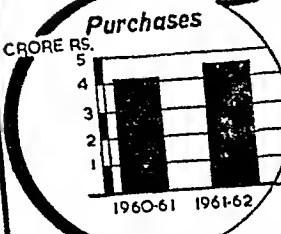
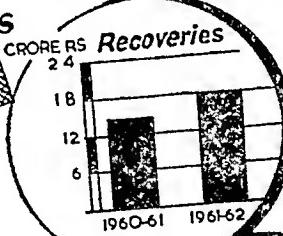
RAJASTHAN



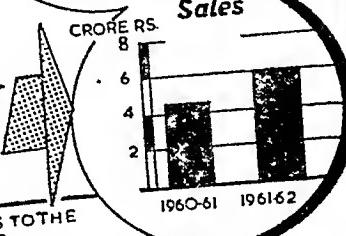
*Membership\**



*CREDIT SOCIETIES*



*NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES*



INFORMATION RELATES TO THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE.  
As on 31st March.

consumers' stores, 3 new primary stores were started and 5 existing stores revitalised with a view to distribute controlled commodities to the consumers. Financial assistance to the order of Rs. 25 thousand was provided to the consumers' stores during the year under review. 10 labour contract societies organised last year continued to function. An amount of Rs. 23 thousand was advanced as grants to co-operative unions for publicity and propaganda.

The importance of co-operative farming in enabling the farmers with small holdings to get the advantage of large-size production and thus to be able to use the improved agricultural practices resulting in increased production at reduced cost cannot be over-emphasised. During the year under review, 20 co-operative farming societies in pilot area with membership of 287 and 20 societies in non-pilot areas with membership of 220 were organised. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2.32 lakhs was extended to the societies functioning in pilot areas. These societies pooled an area of 6439 acres.

The training to non-officials, i.e. the office bearers, managing committee members and prospective members of co-operative institutions continued to be imparted through the training units set up by the District co-operative unions. During the year under review, 55336 non-officials were imparted training. Similarly 668 subordinate personnel of the co-operative department were imparted training in the co-operative training schools at Jodhpur, Jaipur and Bharatpur.

As a result of the various plan activities co-operative movement in the State is gradually gaining momentum. According to the latest reports available 19643 societies with a membership of 11.01 lakhs were functioning in the State at the end of the year (ending June, 1962). The share capital and the working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 739 lakhs and Rs. 3391 lakhs respectively. During the same year loans to the tune of Rs. 1878 lakhs were advanced and recoveries of the order of Rs. 1815 lakhs were made by various credit societies. Non credit societies made purchases of the value of Rs. 448 lakhs and affected sales worth Rs. 605 lakhs. Further, by the end of March, 1963 the number of co-operative societies had gone up to 20271 and the membership to 11.33 lakhs covering 30.8 per cent of rural families within its fold.

#### Community Development.

The Community Development programme has come to stay as a most effective way of tackling the problem of rural development.

The Third Five Year Plan of the State provides for the entire coverage of the State by the Community Development Programme by the end of March, 1964.

During the year under review 50 blocks were converted into Pre-extension blocks, 12 pre-extension blocks into I stage blocks and 12 I stage blocks into II stage blocks. Thus, there were 61 pre-extension blocks, 80 I stage blocks and 91 II stage blocks covering the entire rural area and population of the State. It is noteworthy to mention here that the considerable enthusiasm among the rural masses was witnessed during the year through their participation in various programmes and a sum of Rs. 96.37 lakhs was contributed by way of cash, labour and material.

During the year 1962-63, with a view to increasing the fertility of the soil so as to raise the level of agricultural production, emphasis was laid on the application of improved agricultural techniques. On the basis of the available reports from 165 Panchayat Samitis, 6.16 lakh maunds of improved seeds, 4.07 lakh maunds of improved fertilizers, 10740 iron ploughs and 5116 seed drillers were distributed to the cultivators. The improved agricultural practices were explained to the farmers through 17315 demonstrations during the year bringing the total to 32675 such demonstrations since the beginning of the Third Plan. 970 acres of area was brought under Japanese Method of Cultivation. Reclamation of land was done over an area of 1.86 lakh acres. Under the scheme of Animal Husbandry, 2856 improved animals were distributed and 2.37 lakh animals castrated.

Increase in agricultural activities brought with it the imperative need of increase in irrigation facilities. To create additional irrigation potential, 4078 kuchha wells and 5312 pucca wells were constructed besides 3047 and 5439 respectively repaired and renovated during the year. Five tube wells were constructed bringing the total to 22 constructed so far during the Third Plan. All these facilities resulted in irrigating an additional area of 64213 acres.

Progress was also visible in different schemes undertaken under health and rural sanitation programme. 14 Primary health centres were opened and 1757 rural latrines constructed besides installation of 599 hand pumps during the year under review. To meet the shortage of

drinking water sources, as many as 1474 wells were constructed and 1012 renovated. Disinfection was undertaken of 16500 drinking water wells during the year under review.

Schemes for the benefit of literates, neo-literates and illiterates with a view to wipe off mass illiteracy in the rural areas were also undertaken. Literacy centres, numbering 4648 were opened and 39450 adults were made literate besides opening 504 reading rooms and libraries. 1005 youth clubs were added during the year. Further, efforts were continued to increase coverage of rural families under co-operatives. As many as 628 co-operative societies were started with total membership of 58814 in this year.

Means of communication were likewise expanded and improved. 277 miles of kuchha roads were constructed and 674 miles of existing roads improved. Under the scheme of Rural arts and crafts, 760 Ambar charkhas, 235 sewing machines and improved tools and appliances costing Rs. 19450/- were distributed and 123 brick kilns were started.

#### Panchayati Raj :

With the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation on 2nd October, 1959, 232 Panchayat Samitis and 26 Zila Parishads came into existence. The size of the Panchayats was reduced with a view to make it co-terminus with Patwar Circles. At the end of the year 1962-63 there were 7392 Panchayats functioning in the State. The judicial functions demonstrations since the beginning of the Third Plan. 970 acres of area of Gram Panchayats were separated and 1368 Nyaya Panchayats were constituted. During the year under review Rs. 540.64\* lakhs were transferred to different Panchayat Samitis for implementing various schemes under different sectors. In order to augment its financial resources, emphasis continued to be laid on the levy and imposition of fresh taxes by Panchayat Samitis. By the end of the year under review, 176 Panchayat Samitis in all levied taxes out of which 100 imposed one type of tax, 53 Panchayat Samitis levied two type of taxes, 16 Panchayat Samitis imposed three types of taxes and 7 Panchayat Samitis imposed four types of taxes. These 157 Panchayat Samitis imposed taxes on Land Revenue, 26 Panchayat Samitis levied primary education cess, 78 Panchayat Samitis levied taxes on trade and profession and 21 imposed taxes on fairs. Almost all the Panchayat Samitis prepared the villages production plans which covered 20 per cent of the villages under their jurisdiction during the year 1962-63. Besides, Panchayat Samiti Adhyayan Kendras (5 started

\*This is inclusive of loans as well as transfers to Panchayat samitis over and above the plan ceiling.

in the year 1960 and 5 in 1961-62) to impart training to the members of Panchayats, Nyaya Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis as well as to the Panchayat Secretaries, were maintained and 1794 members of Panchayat Samitis, 2149 chairmen and members of Nyaya Panchayats and 865 Panchayat Secretaries received training during the year under review. In all by the end of the year (March, 1963) 6340 members of Panchayat Samitis, 3526 Chairmen and members of Nyaya Panchayats and 1734 Panchayat Secretaries were trained. It is gratifying to note that the Panchayati Raj is gradually evoking considerable enthusiasm in rural masses whose active participation speaks for its success.

### 3. IRRIGATION AND POWER

#### Irrigation :

The large agricultural potential in the State cannot be put to productive use without a simultaneous development and use of the water resources. Rajasthan being mainly agricultural an integrated development of land and water resources is of fundamental importance to the State's economy. Further the difficult food problem in the country has accentuated the need for irrigated area for the cultivation of food crops. Increase in agricultural production (including food) were given dominant place in the First and Second Five Year Plans which depend upon availability of water, therefore, a number of major and medium irrigation works were launched. Both major and medium works have the advantages of utilizing water which would otherwise run to waste and benefiting large areas, giving surer protection in years of scarcity. Such works can often be designed for multiple use. Since the initiation of the First Plan, the irrigation facilities have been multiplied in the State through a network of major, medium and minor irrigation works. Bhakra and Chambal multipurpose projects had further supplemented these benefits to a considerable extent. Irrigation continues to constitute a major item of development in the Third Five Year Plan of the State and alone accounts for an outlay of Rs. 85.10 crore. The Third Plan proposes to complete the irrigation works of Bhakra and Chambal multipurpose projects initiated earlier and to undertake repairing and improving of existing works thereby increasing the irrigation potential. The data on area irrigated and expenditure incurred on individual works is given in Table 23. However, the important physical achievements during the year under review are given below in a narrative form:-

1. *Rajasthan Canal Project.*—The Rajasthan Canal Project was taken up in early 1958. The project aims to construct canals and distributaries, taking the water of Ravi and Bias rivers at Harike Barrage in

Punjab through a canal system extending to 425.8 miles—110.8 miles feeder in Punjab, 23.2 miles feeder in Rajasthan and the remaining 291.8 miles, the main Rajasthan Canal. This canal will command gross area of 50 lakh acres on its completion. It would irrigate an area of 28.75 lakh acres annually. The execution of the Project has been divided into two stages—the first being the construction of the feeder in Punjab and Rajasthan, 121.8 miles of the main canal with Suratgarh branch, low level branch, Naushera branch and the entire distribution system up to this point. The second stage consists in the completion of the main canal from mile 121.8 to 291.8 to its tail, north west of Jaisalmer alongwith the whole distribution system below the Naushera branch. It is expected to be completed in the year, 1977-78. For irrigating a culturable commanded area of 7.25 lakh acres, three lift channels taking off at miles 48, 185 and 265 will be constructed in addition to the main canal. During the year under review, the remaining works from mile 104 to mile 134 of the Rajasthan feeder and from head to 13.8 milc of the main canal were completed. 5 lakh cft. of earth work and 0.18 lakh rft. of lining was done on the work of construction of Rajasthan feeder. Likewise, 914 lakh cft. of earth work, 315 lakh cft. of compaction and 0.26 lakh rft. of lining was carried out on the construction of main canal. Excavation of Suratgarh Branch and Minors was done of the order of 564 lakh cft. and 652 lakh cft. respectively during 1962-63. Similarly, excavation work to the extent of 572 lakh cft. was done in the construction of Naurangdesar and Rawatsar distributaries during the year under review.

While the waters of the Sutlej river will serve the Bhakra system, the Rajasthan Canal will have to depend on the waters of the rivers Bias and Ravi. For the perpetual supply of water from these rivers the Pong Dam on the river Bias and Bias—Sutlej link is being constructed by the Punjab Government under the direction of Bias Control Board. Rajasthan is a partner in this Project. The work was commenced in 1960-61 and is likely to be completed by 1968-69. Apart from irrigation, this Dam would also be utilised for generating hydro-electricity with an installed capacity of 250 thousand kw.

2. *Bhakra Nangal Project.*—The Bhakra Nangal Project is a joint venture of the Government of Rajasthan and Punjab and is intended to utilize the water of river Sutlej for purposes of irrigation and power generation. The work on this project was commenced in 1946. The Nangal Dam, Nangal Hydcl works, remodelling of Bias Doab canals had been completed. Except the work of remodelling of some outlets and a few

minor buildings, all the channels had been constructed during Second Plan period. The irrigation facilities were commenced for the first time in 1954. During the year 1962-63, supplies released by the Punjab Government were utilised in full and an area of 4.00 lakh acres was irrigated. This project on full supplies of water would irrigate an area of 9.2 lakh acres in the dry northern portions of Ganganagar district.

3. *Chambal Project*.—The Chambal Project is being executed jointly by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and the expenditure incurred and benefits accrued are being shared by both the Governments. The work on this Project was commenced in the year 1953-54.

This project involves the construction of a barrage across the Chambal river near Kota with canals on both sides for irrigation besides construction of three dams with Power Houses at each. The project will be constructed in three stages, stage one consists of (i) Gandhi Sagar Dam, 204 feet high and 1685 feet long with storage capacity of 6.85 million acre feet at Chaurasigarh fort, (ii) Kota Barrage consisting of an earthen dam 122 feet high and (iii) Canals taking off from the Barrage on both sides of the river. Stage Second consists of Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, 120 feet high and 3800 feet long near Rawat Bhata in Chittorgarh district and stage third consists in the construction of Kota Dam. It is expected that an area of 5.5 lakh acres in Rajasthan will be benefited from Kota Barrage and 1.5 acres from Rana Pratap Sagar Dam on its completion.

Ever since the initiation of work since the year 1953-54, progress has been in full swing. A considerable portion of rock-cutting in Kota Barrage area and the head reaches of both the right and left main canals was completed during the First Plan period. By the end of the Second Plan period, the work on Kota Barrage Right Main Canal and Left Main Canal was almost completed. The remaining work was completed during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan. This project started irrigation for the first time in November, 1960. An irrigation potential to the extent of 1.00 lakh acres was created during the year 1960-61 and an area of 37.18 thousand acres was actually irrigated in that year. Further, 64.62 thousand acres of land was benefited during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan and 90.00 thousand acres was irrigated during the year under review.

Work on Rana Pratap Sagar Dam was in progress at the end of the year under review. Rock-cutting had almost been completed. Civil construction and forest clearance work on Kota Dam had been started

and survey and investigation for locating construction plant and machinery on the left flank was completed.

4. *Major and Medium Works.*—In all 34 major and medium irrigation works were taken up for implementation during Second Plan period. Out of these, 15 works started in First Plan were carried over to the Second Plan and 19 new projects including 4 major works were taken up during Second Plan period itself. These 19 projects were expected to irrigate 5.25 lakh acres on its completion. All these works were incomplete by the end of Second Plan and, therefore, carried over to the Third Plan. The irrigation potential created by them was 9 thousand acres during 1960-61 and 2 thousand acres was actually irrigated during that year. The work at Naharsagar, Unmmedsagar, Bankli, Girinanda, Hemawas, Nindar and Bhula was completed out of the 15 continuing works at the end of the year 1960-61. The remaining 8 works were carried over to the Third Five Year Plan for implementation. These works created an irrigation potential to the extent of 1.53 lakh acres by the end of 1960-61 out of which 72 thousand acres was actually irrigated. It is expected that it would irrigate an area of 1.71 lakh acres on their completion. Thus 8 major and medium works of the First Plan and 19 works taken up during the Second Plan were carried over to the Third Plan for implementation. Besides, 8 new projects were to be taken up during Third Plan. Out of these 8 new irrigation schemes, financial implications worked out in respect of Gopalpura (Kota), Manpura (Jhalawar) and Jetpura (Bhilwara) were under examination of the Planning Commission, preliminary survey and investigation was in progress for Sabi and Khod schemes and Wagli and Saran kheri works were in the process of scrutiny at the end of the year. The Ratyliahs scheme had, however, been dropped. Besides the multipurpose projects detailed above, an area of 86.70 thousand acres was irrigated through other major and medium works.

5. *Scarcity Area Works.*—Out of 27 scarcity area works started during the First Plan, 7 works viz. Deoria, Atwara, Kantri, Kalabhata, Bagolia, Ora and Paibalpur were completed during Second Plan period. These 7 works created an irrigation potential to the extent of 26 thousand acres by 1960-61 while actual irrigation during that year was in 5 thousand acres. Petty works on the remaining 14 works were carried over in the Third Five Year Plan. These 14 works provided irrigation to the extent of 47 thousand acres in 1960-61 and created irrigation potential to the extent of 1.09 lakh acres by the end of the Second Plan. During the year

under review as much as 49.10 thousand acres was irrigated through scarcity area works.

In addition to the multipurpose, major, medium and scarcity area works, minor irrigation works also contributed substantially to the irrigation potential. During the year under review 1.60 lakh acres of land was benefited through minor irrigation schemes implemented by the Irrigation department.

#### Flood Control :

Some parts of the State which have low lying areas are flooded during rains and require flood control measures. Consequently, flood control schemes were included for execution in the Third Five Year Plan period. During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 1.55 lakhs was spent on flood control works, out of which Rs. 84 thousand were spent on the work undertaken in the area of the Ghaggar river in Ganganagar district. The Kaman-Pahari drainage scheme to be operated in district Bharatpur was under the consideration of the Planning Commission at the end of the year under review.

#### Power :

Cheap electric power is essential for the economic development of the country. In fact, the quantity of electricity used per capita in a country is an index of its material development and of the standard of living attained in it. In view of the expected rapid development of raw material-oriented chemical, mineral and metallurgical industries in the State in the next decade, the demand for electricity has to increase quite rapidly. Greater emphasis has, therefore, been laid in the Third Five Year Plan on the development of Power resources and rural and urban electrification. The Plan proposes to increase the installed capacity by 253 thousand KW and electrification of 303 additional localities by the end of the Third Plan Period. It also aims to develop thermal Power Stations in regions where hydile power resources are not available and where transmission of hydro-electricity from other regions is well nigh impossible. Maximum utilization of the limited hydile resources in the State is further proposed to give a fillip to the ever increasing demand of electricity in the transitional period.

During the year 1962-63, the two grid sub-stations namely Ratangarh and Bikaner were energised and commissioned in June, 1962. Rajgarh and Ganganagar Grid sub-stations enabled Rajasthan to utilize about

10000/12000 KW from its estimated share of about 17 MW from the left Bank Stage of Bhakra Nangal Project. Conversion works from 66 KV to 11KV which could not be taken up during 1961-62, were completed during the year under review. Electrification of the two localities namely Suratgarh and Hanumangarh (New Town) in this area was completed. Further, the work of Chambal Hydel Transmission stage I was speeded up and during the year the remaining works viz., 132 KV D/C Gandhisagar Kota line (43 miles), 132 KV D/C Kota-Sawai-Madhopur line (74 miles), 132 KV D/C Kota (Sakatpura) Kota Industrial area line (8.75 miles), 132 KV S/C Sawai-Madhopur-Jaipur line (87 miles), 132 KV S/C Jaipur-Ajmer line (74 miles) and 132 KV S/C Neemuch-Udaipur line (81 miles) were completed and energised except in the last case only the portion from Neemuch to Nimbahera was temporarily energised at 33 KV. The five grid sub-stations namely Kota (Sakatpura), Kota (Industrial area), Lakeri, Sawai-Madhopur and Jaipur were commissioned during this year. The Ajmer Grid sub-station was tested for 132 KV operation. It will be in regular service as soon as the Ajmer Electric supply company is in a position to draw power. The works relating to Udaipur Grid sub-station were in an advanced stage of completion. The installation of the Fourth 23 MW Unit at Gandhisagar Power Station was completed and the unit tested. The set is expected to be commissioned shortly enabling Rajasthan to get its full share of 40 MW at 60% Load Factor from this power station. Presently, full available share of about 32 MW is being utilized. During the year under review, the design of the Rana Pratap Sagar, Power Station was finalised especially in regard to the Tail-end tunnel at Power Station site and the action for the procurement of the equipment and material was initiated. Preparatory and preliminary works were taken up. 10 circuit miles of 33 KV line from Bhilwara to Shahpura (from Shahpura to Mandal) was completed during 1961-62 and a further portion of 8 miles from Mandal to Banera is expected to be completed shortly. The work of setting up 1×3000 KW Turbo set at Jodhpur is in advanced stage of construction and the set is expected to be commissioned shortly. The work on 33 KV line from Ajmer to Beawar was in progress at the end of the year under report. Under the scheme of acquisition and rehabilitation of Privately owned Power Houses, in addition to the Power Houses of Pali, Pratapgarh and Nathdwara acquired during 1961-62, the privately owned Power Houses of Ladnu, Deoli and Kushalgarh were acquired by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board during the year under review. Negotiations for the acquisition of other Private Power Houses were in progress at the end of the year. About 500 additional localities were surveyed in addition to 1369 localities surveyed in the preceding year.

under the scheme of Survey and Investigation. The significant achievement during the year had been the implementation of rural electrification schemes. 94 villages were electrified as against 77 only in the previous year.

With the erection of 290 circuit miles of 132 KV lines, 48 circuit miles of 33 KV lines and 116 circuit miles of 11 KV lines during the year under review, the mileage of transmission and sub-transmission system of various voltage lines stood at 743 circuit miles of 132 KV, 963 circuit miles of 33 KV and 564 circuit miles of 11 KV by the end of the year under review. The tangible results of the execution of various development schemes could be seen in the increase in the number of localities electrified. The total number of localities electrified rose from 208 in 1961-62 to 302 by the end of 1962-63.

There had been a general rise in the electricity generated, purchased and sold during the year 1962 as compared to the preceding year 1961. A perusal of table 26 would reveal that during the year 1962, 130.41 million Kwh of electricity was generated in Rajasthan and 78.30 million Kwh and 0.21 million Kwh was purchased from the adjoining states and non-electric utilities respectively bringing the total electricity generated and purchased to 208.92 million Kwh. This was 40.52% more than that generated and purchased during last year. This increase is mainly due to progressively increased availability of power from the adjoining States of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh. In absence of complete reporting about the units sold, it is estimated that of the total electricity generated and purchased about 75% or 156.69 million Kwh must have been sold treating rest as wastage in transmission. However on the basis of the available reports accounting for about 56.18% of the total electricity generated and purchased, it is observed that the consumption of electricity for industrial purposes at low, medium and high voltages continued to be the maximum amounting to 32.30% of the total electricity sold during the period under review followed in order by domestic purposes constituting 21.83 per cent, commercial purposes 16.35 per cent, public water and sewage pumping 17.96 per cent, Irrigation and Agricultural dewatering 5.9 per cent and public lighting 6.39 per cent.

#### 4. INDUSTRY AND MINING

##### Mineral Development :

The State is rich in several minerals more particularly non-ferrous such as mica, soap stone, copper, lead and zinc. The potentialities of increased mineral production are great and gradually increasing with the exploration of minerals in different areas of the State.

During Third Plan period, it is envisaged to have reconnaissance for minerals in 16 Districts besides preliminary examination and detailed geographical mapping of the selected mineral bearing areas and detailed prospecting and exploration of selected mineral deposits. Annual output of 12000 tons of metallurgical grade of fluorite and 5 lakh tons of lignite are proposed to be developed. In the private sector, 15000 tons of zinc would be produced annually from the Zawar mines. About 28 million tons of copper ore is proposed to be exploited in the Khetri-Daribo area in the public sector though the extent of the reserves are yet to be proved. Exploration of oil and natural gases in Jaisalmer area would be intensified during this plan period.

During the year 1962-63, a sum of Rs. 2.05 lakhs was spent on the purchase of equipments to be given on hire to 122 lessees and quarry owners for modernising their quarries regardless of any profit. Since the beginning of the Third Plan, Rs. 5.19 lakhs have been spent on the scheme of 'quarry improvement'. 23 projects for mineral survey, reconnaissance, prospecting, drilling and geological mapping of 11 minerals viz., lime stone, lead and zinc, fluorite, clays, barytes, lignite, copper, granite, dolomite, iron-ore, and glass sand were undertaken during the year. An area of 4.62 sq. miles was explored as against 283 sq. miles in the previous year. Deposits of iron ore in Nathra-ki-Pal (Udaipur) were successfully proved to contain 10-11 million tons reserve of 50-60 per cent Fe content. Fluorite prospecting in Chowkri Chhapoli (Sikar) Lead at Katar (Udaipur) and lignite at Palana are continuing. Under the scheme of loans to small scale mining lessees, loans aggregating Rs. 0.77 lakh were advanced for development of mines and quarries and purchase of equipment for mechanisation of mines. An amount of Rs. 1.71 lakh had been disbursed as loan upto 31st March, 1963 i.e. within two years of the Third Plan period.

The prospecting of fluorite at Mando-ki-Pal (District Dungarpur), was completed departmentally and mining on a small scale was started during the year under review. Survey work on lignite project was in progress at Palana and for the acquisition of land required for the open-cast lignite mining operations. Construction work of 25 quarters from the funds of the Central Government Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation for the staff was also taken up during the year under review. A small workshop-cum-stores building had been constructed at Palana and workshop machinery was in the process of installation at the end of the year.

factured during 1961, 38.80 lakh ball bearings and 2.48 lakh electric meters were manufactured during the year 1962. The production of other important industries like cement, glass, cotton textiles, sugar etc., is given in table 27. Nevertheless, further expansion of large and medium industries continued by granting licences under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 by Government of India. During the year under review 18 licences for manufacturing a variety of articles like water meters, taxi meters, porcelain components for electric goods, fire bricks, stoneware pipes and fittings were granted. In addition, licences for expansion were granted to 13 other existing concerns. Thus, by the end of the year under review considerable ground has been covered for the rapid expansion of large scale industry. 71 licences for new large and medium sized establishments have been granted by the Government of India which include manufacturing licences for starting the zinc smelter plant, textile mills, semi worsted woollen yarn, V.I.R. cables, pipes and fittings, extrusion press, caustic soda, insecticides, high tension and low tension electric insulators, fractional motors, writing and printing paper and other engineering goods. In addition a few licences were also granted to existing concerns for expanding their lines of manufacturing in rollers, penicillin vials, pharmaceuticals, steel balls, high tension transmission wires etc. This growth has been the result of sustained efforts of the Government in creating a climate for attracting the industrialists and providing requisite facilities for the establishment of industries.

Below is given a brief account of the progress (based on licences issued by the Government of India for Rajasthan State since 1957 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951) made in selected industries in the State since 1957:—

*Textile Industry.*—The textile industry has been under strain during the last few years. Due to wornout and obsolete machinery, the mills in the State have been facing difficulty in competing with other modern mills in the country. Besides, existing textile units are mostly of uneconomic size. Note was taken by the State Government earlier resulting in an appointment of a special committee in 1959 to look into the difficulties and needs of the industry. The committee recommended that the textile mills in Rajasthan should be given financial assistance for their rehabilitation and modernisation. It was further of the view that the mills should have processing equipments such as printing, dyeing and bleaching which would improve their competitive capacity. The Govern-

ment of India while issuing licences for the expansion of existing units have also taken into consideration these broad findings of the committee and by the end of the year 1962-63, have issued 15 licences to various industrial undertakings/lessees with total capacity of 2,16,000 spindles and 1,550 looms. They would be located in Ajmer, Ganganagar, Alwar, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Sikar and Udaipur districts. One of the units with capacity of 15,000 spindles has already gone into production at Udaipur. The new mills proposed to be established will have the advantage of modern equipment. They are also to have all the processing equipment which will improve their competitive position to a considerable extent.

*Cement.*—There are two cement factories functioning in Rajasthan—one at Lakhari and the other at Sawai Madhopur with a total annual capacity of 9.21 lakh tons. The latter factory is the largest single unit in the country. The daily production capacity of Sawai Madhopur factory is 2700 tons and that of the other is 1200 tons. The total employment in these two factories is a little below 4000 workers per day. The principal raw materials for cement production are limestone, gypsum and coal. From the point of view of availability of these major raw materials particularly limestone and gypsum, Rajasthan possesses the unique position in the country. The State has abundant deposits of good quality of limestone near Abu Road, Gotan, Sojat, Kotputli, Necni-ka-Thana and Chittorgarh. Likewise, she has large deposits of gypsum in Bikaner and Nagaur. In view of heavy demand of cement within and outside the State and the availability of raw materials, for the present Government of India have issued one more licence for establishing a factory at Chittorgarh. The annual capacity of the proposed unit would be 1.68 lakh tons of cement.

*Vegetable oils—oil seed crushing and extraction.*—Rajasthan is one of the major oil seeds producing States in the country. The local oil seeds produced are mostly crushed by ghanies and mills within the State. Ghani-crushing leaves about 14-15 per cent oil in the cake and most of the oil left in the cake can be recovered by the solvent extraction process. Further, the fact that all the oil seeds produced within the State are not crushed for manufacturing vegetable oils, but major portion is exported to other States for processing. With a view to developing this industry in the State which has a large potential of oil seeds, the Government of India have issued licence to two more units with daily capacity of crushing 60 tons of cotton seeds.

*Fertilizers.*—Chemical and mineral based industries which basic industries are almost non-existent in the State.

such as ammonium sulphate has to be imported every year to meet the increasing demand of agriculture and industry. The limited supplies have restricted the consumption of the nitrogenous fertilizers in the State. As the chief raw materials viz., gypsum and lignite are available in abundance, they provide a large scope for the development of the industry. In consideration of the local conditions including the demand for fertilizers in the agricultural sector, the Government of India have granted a licence for establishing a fertilizer factory with an annual capacity of 9700 tons of Ammonium Sulphate at Hanumangarh.

*Electrical Engineering Industries.*—In view of the present and future growth in power in the State, considering Bhakra and Chambal multi-purpose projects as well as the other thermal power stations which will be coming up, there is a considerable scope for the development of electrical engineering industries in the State. Fostering of these industries in Rajasthan has already captured the attention of prospective entrepreneurs who wish to establish such units in areas where cheap power could be easily made available. Nine such units are proposed to be established for which licences have already been granted by the Government of India by the end of the year 1962-63. These factories would be located in Ajmer, Bhilwara, Jaipur and Kota districts and would manufacture high tension and low tension insulators, electric porcelain components, V.I.R. cables, paper insulators, power cables, electric meters both single phase and poly phase etc.

*Metallurgical and metal based industries.*—This is broadly speaking, the largest single group of industries in the State. The eight railway workshops located at Ajmer (three), Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner and Sawai-Madhopur (one each) claim the bulk of employment in this group. These workshops are primarily engaged in repair and maintenance work. In the category of ferrous and non-ferrous rolling mills, mention may be made of three large scale units located at Jaipur—one engaged in rolling windows, doors and sash sections, second manufacturing non-ferrous metals and alloys besides electric meters and the third, the pre-mic industry in Asia is engaged in the production of ball bearings. It also produces axle boxes and spindle inserts. In view of considerable increase in output in the agriculture and mining, and development in the spheres of power, construction and transport, there exists further scope for metal based industries to be established in Rajasthan. 11 more industrial units for the manufacture of bars, roofs and angles, brass sheets, circles

and strips, cast iron spun pipes, domestic water meters, copper/brass base alloy tubes, iron casting, pig iron, Asphalt Boilers and industrial trolleys etc. are proposed to be established in near future for which 11 licences have been granted by the Government of India by the end of the year under review. Four factories would be located at Jaipur, three at Kota, two at Udaipur and one each at Ajmer and Bharatpur. Regional demand for various items of engineering equipment has further strengthened its scope for the development of such industries.

*Forest-based Industries.*—In view of the availability of suitable grasses as well as rice and wheat straws in Rajasthan which form the raw materials for several forest based industries, the setting up of particularly the paper and pulp-making industry has been constantly attracting the attention of the Government and the private parties alike. Three industrial units in the private sector would be established two at Kota and one at Abu (Sirohi) for which licences have already been issued by the Government of India by the end of the year under review. The annual licenced capacity of one of the units at Kota would be 4500 tons of straw boards and 4500 tons of pulp and of the industrial unit at Sirohi would be 3000 tons each of paper and pulp. Besides paper and straw board industries, integrated timber industry like chip board etc. is to come up in the near future in Banswara which lies in the forest belt. The industry has fairly good chances of success having assured supply of raw materials and a large market in and outside the State. The proposed factory at Banswara with an annual capacity of 7200 tons of chip boards for which a licence was granted in 1961 is in an advanced stage of erection.

In addition to the industries gradually coming up as explained in the foregoing paras, licences have also been granted by the Government of India to several other units to start manufacturing products such as sanitary-wares, fire bricks, mica insulating bricks, oxygen, blankets and coarse woollen cloth, wheat products, pesticidal formulations etc.

This large expansion of industrial sector will introduce a healthy change in State's economy by increasing the State income substantially.

#### Village and Small Industries :

Village and small industries have a central place in our development programmes as we have an under developed economy based mainly on agriculture with a high concentration of population in rural areas. They provide immediate large scale employment, offer a method of

ensuring a more equitable distribution of National Income and facilitate an effective mobilisation of resources of capital and skill which might otherwise remain unutilised. Some of the problems that unplanned urbanisation tend to create could be avoided by the establishment of small centres of industrial production dispersed all over the State. Schemes were, therefore, taken up towards progressive development of the village and small scale industries in the State. During the Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed to distribute improved tools and appliances to 2550 weavers and to construct 5 housing colonies for them under the Handloom scheme, 10 common facility centres for wool, mechanised woollen dyeing and finishing centre, one calendering and finishing plant and a wool deburring and carbonising plant are to be set up. Loans aggregating Rs. 175 lakhs would be disbursed to about 3500 small scale units. A Small Industries Corporation vested with the powers of constructing Industrial Estates and running State emporia besides storing raw materials is also proposed to be formed. 26 industrial estates (including 15 in the rural areas) would be constructed. 15 cluster type training centres and 100 common facility centres would be established during the Third Plan period. A leather works training institute, a service-cum-training institute for ceramics, 20 design extension centres and one handicrafts emporia at Calcutta would be opened. Khadi and village industries have also their due share in an overall industrial development.

During the year 1962-63, out of 5 housing colonies initiated last year to enable the weavers to work on the handlooms in healthy and congenial atmosphere, two were reported to be completed at the end of 1961-62 and the remaining three were at the various stages of construction. 19 dye houses and 14 quality marking centres started earlier were maintained. 150 weavers were benefited under the supply of improved looms and accessories.

Under the scheme of development of small scale industries, one industrial co-operative society for supervisory staff was subsidised under the scheme of granting subsidy to industrial co-operatives for the appointment of managerial and technical staff. 19 parties availed the opportunity of getting subsidy for electricity. The cluster type training centres at Sanganer, Nagaur, Lalgarh, Kaithun and Nathdwara continued to impart training to 104 artisans in carpentry, blacksmithy and leather works. Training in leather technology with improved methods and implements continued to be imparted to 40 trainees in Leather Works Training Institute

set up earlier. One service-cum-training centre for ceramics was established at Alwar. With a view to provide much needed credit facilities to the small scale units, loans totalling Rs. 12.00 lakhs were disbursed to 147 units departmentally. Besides, Rajasthan Financial Corporation normally granting loans to large and medium industries also provided loans to some extent to small scale industries. The Small Industries Corporation set up in June, 1961 with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs and paid up capital of Rs. 5 lakhs continued to function. One quality marking centre at Jaipur was opened during the year under review bringing the total to 2 centres under 'other schemes' at the end of the year. 11 Common facility centres in the trade of blacksmithy, carpentry and machine-tools and 13 peripatetic training-cum-demonstration units in leather footwear opened during 1961-62 were maintained. Under the scheme of uplift of displaced women, 19 displaced women were benefited at Tailoring and Embroidery Centre (Jaipur), File Fastner and Tag Centre (Ajmer) and Bamboo Basket and Furniture Making Centre (Udaipur).

The construction work of incomplete Industrial estates was continued and by the end of the year under report in all 353 industrial sheds were completed at Jaipur, Mokhupura, Bhilwara, Kota, Jodhpur, Bharatpur; Shri Ganganagar, Udaipur, Sumerpur, Pali and Bikaner. 229 sheds were allotted to various parties out of which 96 sheds went into operation and started manufacturing.

Under the Handicrafts development programme, 3 quality marking Centres opened last year were continued. 2,00,645 yards of Textiles worth Rs. 3.11 lakhs besides leather goods worth Rs. 0.46 lakhs were quality marked during the year 1962-63. Likewise, 12 design extension centres to produce popular designs to suit the changing tastes of the public established in the preceding year were maintained.

To encourage and promote khadi and village industries in the State, the Khadi and Village Industries Board continued its efforts during the year under review. During 1962-63, 38.58 lakh yards of cotton khadi valued at Rs. 106.13 lakhs and 8.38 lakh yards of woollen khadi worth Rs. 63.18 lakhs was produced under Khadi programme. Likewise, various products of the village industries valued at Rs. 156.49 lakhs were produced.

To cope with the increased activities in the Industries sector, the Directorate of Industries and Supplies was reorganised suitably during the year 1962-63.

Under the centrally sponsored schemes, 26 offices were opened at various sub-divisional and District Headquarters under 'Introduction of Weights and Measures' programme. At the end of the year under review sanctions for 17 Power Looms were issued by the Textile Commissioner Bombay for the development of power-looms in the State.

### 5. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

#### Roads :

Roads are a service for all forms of development, whether of agriculture, trade or industry and an efficient and well developed road system is vital to the success of any plan of economic development which lays stress on rapid industrialization. Rajasthan being predominantly an agricultural area, the need for transporting agricultural commodities from the producing areas to the markets through a well-knit system of Road Transport cannot be over-emphasised. This necessity has further been accentuated by the emphasis laid on industrialization and mineral development in the State under Third Five Year Plan. The State Government has been constantly making efforts to develop roads in the State and by the end of the Second Plan, the total road mileage stood at 16744 which worked out to 12.69 miles per hundred sq. miles of area. Efforts have been continued during Third Five Year Plan in improving and extending the coverage of roads and schemes have been chalked out in that direction. The plan envisages to connect almost all the villages having a population of 5000 and above by roads and also to link all the tehsil headquarters with their district headquarters by surfaced roads. Apart from this, it is proposed to develop an efficient road system in the newly developing Bhakra, Chambal and Rajasthan Canal Commanded areas. The total construction of 3520 road mileage is anticipated during the entire plan period.

During the year 1962-63, against the target of 622 miles of net construction and improvement of different types of roads 670 miles of roads—441 miles of black topped, 149 miles metalled and 80 miles gravelled were constructed/improved as per details given below:—

Type of Road	Target	Achievement (Miles)
1. Black topped	130	441
2. Metalled	355	149
3. Gravelled	137	80
Total	622	670

From the above table, it could be seen that the achievements were ahead of targets. It was more pronounced in the case of black topped where the achievement of 441 miles against the target of 130 miles was made. The ratio of mileage under black topped to total road mileage has increased from 31 per cent in 1961-62 to 32 per cent in 1962-63 and the mileage under fairweather roads has reduced from 28 per cent to 27 per cent during the same period, details of which are given in table 28. Out of the newly constructed and improved roads, 641 miles were District Roads, 20 miles approach roads to towns and villages, 5 miles approach roads to mines and quarries and 4 miles in Rajasthan Canal Commanded area.

The extension in road mileage and improvement in the surface of the roads has led to the increase in transport facilities and consequently to the growth of motor vehicles on road. There were 36379 motor vehicles on road at the end of 1962 as compared to 34893 vehicles at the end of 1961 as per details given in table 29.

A comparative study would reveal that there has been an increase of 9543 private cars and jeeps, 281 motor cycles, tricycles and rickshaws, 51 taxi cars and contract carriages, 53 Stage carriages, 10 private carriers, 51 tractors and 102 other motor vehicles in 1962 over the figures of 1961. The nationalisation of road transport initiated earlier by the State Government is being implemented gradually.

#### Tourism :

Rajasthan has several places of tourist interest and is a 'must see' in the itinerary of foreign tourists. The Government has been constantly endeavouring to develop these places which has resulted in constant increase in the number of tourists visiting this State from year to year. During the year 1962-63 various plan schemes were cut short because of economy measures. The original provision of Rs. 3.60 lakhs was slashed to Rs. 2.00 lakhs only. The construction work of Low Income Group Rest House (Tourist Bungalow) at Mount Abu was completed though the additions to the Rest House originally planned had to be postponed in view of ban imposed on new works. The construction of Rest House at Ajmer which was in progress at the end of the preceding year was completed during the year under review. For providing light refreshment facilities to the tourists visiting Amber, the construction of a Canteen at Amber was undertaken during this year and major parts of building work was completed. Likewise, the construction of rest house

building at Pushkar (Ajmer) was completed. The construction of Sarai on the premises of Edward Memorial, Ajmer which was in progress at the end of 1961-62, was completed during this year. Under the scheme of publicity and advertisement, pamphlets, brochures etc. were freely supplied to the visiting tourists resulting in wide publicity in and outside Rajasthan. U.S. Travel agents were invited to visit Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur during the year 1962-63. The improvements and extended amenities to the visiting tourists have resulted in an increase in the tourist traffic. As many as 20 thousand foreign tourists and 11.2 lakh home tourists visited Rajasthan during the year, 1962 as against 15 thousand and 11.0 lakhs respectively in 1961. The income earned from the foreign tourists and home tourists is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 42 lakhs and Rs. 175 lakhs respectively during the year under review.

## 6. SOCIAL SERVICES

### General Education and Cultural Programmes:

During First and Second Five Year Plans, the progress made towards educational development was appreciable, which has however been accelerated in the Third Plan of the State with increased emphasis on elementary education particularly school going children in the age-groups of 6-11 and 11-14. The Plan proposes to provide education facilities to 68.4 per cent of the children in the age group of 6-11 by augmenting 4165 primary schools and 17835 teachers and to 24 per cent children in the age-group of 11-14 by adding 500 middle schools, converting of 100 middle schools into senior basic schools and starting of 150 continuation classes in the existing middle schools. Keeping in view the basic objective of increased emphasis on educational coverage in the State, the Third Plan further envisages under secondary education scheme to raise the percentage of school-going children in the age-group of 14-17 from 7.3 to 11.3 per cent by the end of the plan period. In order to achieve this aim 200 middle schools will be upgraded to higher secondary schools and 80 high schools will be converted into higher secondary schools. Within the framework of University education it is stated that 10 additional degree colleges will be started and new subjects will be introduced in 30 Colleges besides providing facilities for the teaching of 5 foreign languages during the Third Plan period.

During the year 1962-63, as per target, 2083 new primary schools were opened under the elementary education scheme. Thus the target

laid down for the entire Plan period was achieved within first two years of the Third Plan. Besides, 5 pre-primary schools were opened and financial assistance was given to 3 schools. 10 Primary schools were raised to middle standard. With a view to furnishing and equipping old schools monetary assistance was extended to 52 schools against a target of 26 only. The increase in the number of schools resulted in corresponding increase in the number of teachers. The number of additional teachers rose from 1318 in the previous years to 2735 at the end of the year under report. For better supervision 5 more sub-deputy inspectors were appointed this year. The scheme of girls education received special impetus as 600 school-mothers were appointed. 200 staff quarters were also constructed during the year under review to give an incentive to lady teachers to serve in rural areas.

In order to meet the growing demand of admissions in the post-primary schools as also to facilitate rapid expansion of secondary education in the State, 5 private-owned middle schools were upgraded to higher secondary schools, 3 Government girls middle schools were raised to high schools during the year under review. 2 schools were benefited under the scheme of strengthening of existing courses and introduction of additional diversified courses in Government as well as aided higher secondary schools. Science was introduced in 3 high schools.

The consolidation of existing high and higher secondary schools continued and 51 schools were equipped during the year under review. Two evening classes were also started. The special schemes for girls education designed with a view to increasing the percentage of school-going girls and trained lady teachers by offering incentives and providing all out amenities particularly in the rural area to the said teachers continued to receive prompt attention. One Girls' hostel was also started during the year. The merit-cum-need scholarships were granted to 200 girl students and stipends were awarded to 40 students. Apart from this, 250 girls were given grants for books. All these efforts have resulted in mitigating the existing disparities in level of development in education between boys and girls and encouraging girls to come forward to avail the opportunities offered by the Government.

Under the domain of University education, 3 new degree colleges with three years degree course one each at Kotputli, Chittorgarh and Nathdwara were opened during the year under report. New subjects were introduced in 9 colleges. The target of opening one more University in the State by the end of the Third Plan was achieved this year by establish-

ing Jodhpur University in July, 1962. All the four colleges located at Jodhpur hitherto affiliated to University of Rajasthan, Jaipur were transferred to it. Similarly all the Government Colleges in Jaipur city were transferred to the University of Rajasthan.

The success of all round development ascribed to harmonious blending of cultural and extracurricular activities (including games and sports) with other general schemes indirectly connected were kept in view as is evident from the programmes under social education, N.C.C., A.C.C.; and sports, Sanskrit education, Archaeology and museums, etc. fixed for the plan period. The scheme of adult literacy continued to make rapid progress during 1962-63 and 100 Panchayat Samitis were awarded prizes as against 87 only in the preceding year. The activities under the programmes of N.C.C. and A.C.C. were strengthened by opening 5 Army troops, 2 Naval troops, and 5 Air wing troops of Junior division. Under the Archival scheme publishing of ancient manuscripts, cataloguing and preserving them and building up a microfilm library of rare manuscripts and for the acquisition of such manuscripts initiated earlier continued during the year under review. Under the scheme of Archaeology and museums, rare specimen of Rajasthani Art with a view to preserve and display them were purchased for 2 museums. The laboratory also started functioning during the year. The Oriental Research Institute surveyed 5000 manuscripts and purchased 200 rare and important manuscripts within the year. All the three institutes for promoting Art and Literature in the State namely Rajasthan Sahitya Academy, Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Academy and Rajasthan Lalit Kala Academy continued their efforts.

The results of progress made under various developmental schemes could be seen in the successive increase in the number of recognised educational institutions as well as students in the population of school-going children in the various age-groups. The institutions increased from 28,324 at the end of 1961-62 to 30,407\* by 31st March, 1963. The percentage of school-going children in the age-groups of 6-11, 11-14, and 14-17 years stood at 44.8, 20.0 and 9.5 respectively.

#### Technical Education .

Technician is one of the first basic requirements of a modern planned development. Diversified training facilities are being organised to provide technical personnel required in various developmental schemes undertaken by the Government as well as by the private firms.

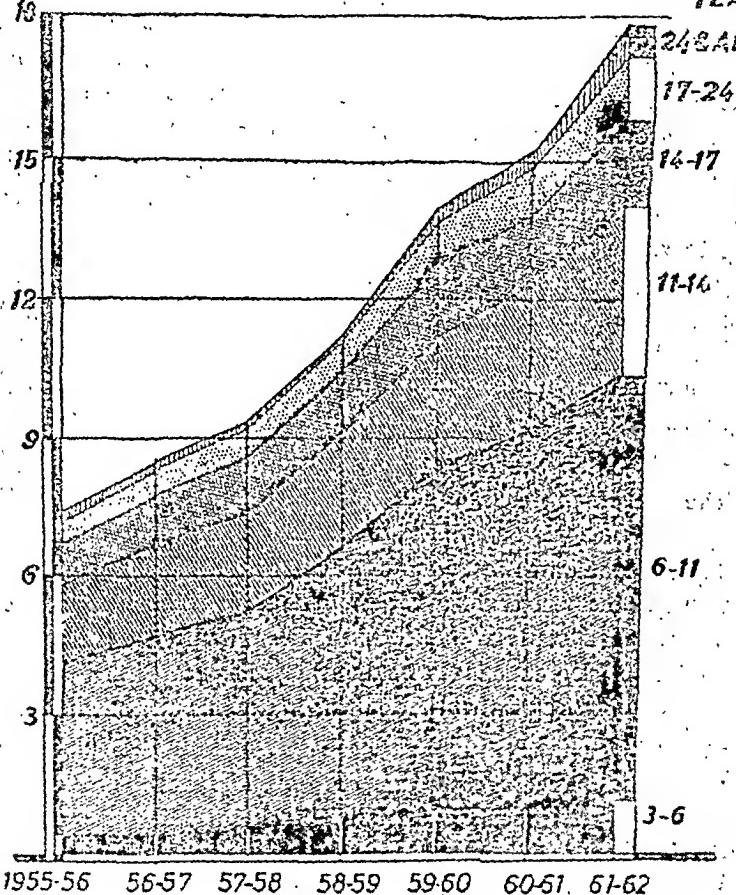
\* Provisional

# SCHOLARS by age group

NUMBER  
LAKHS

18

AGE GROUP  
YEARS



1955-56 56-57 57-58 58-59 59-60 60-61 61-62

The Third Five Year Plan of the State provides that 75 additional seats for M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur and 40 additional seats for the Birla Engineering College, Pilani would be added to the intake capacity of these colleges. One Regional Engineering College at Jaipur with an annual intake capacity of 250 seats would be established besides introducing Post-graduate courses in M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur. Similarly two new Polytechnics to cater to the needs of subordinate Engineering service would be established one each at Jaipur and Bharatpur with annual intake capacity of 180 and 120 students respectively. The Polytechnics at Ajmer and Kota are proposed to be expanded by adding engineering cadre, the plan envisages to start a school of Arts and Crafts polytechnics in the State by the end of Third Plan period. In the non-engineering cadre, the plan envisages to start a school of Arts and Crafts to meet the growing demand of craftsmen in the State.

During the year 1962-63 all the existing 6 Polytechnics at Ajmer, Alwar, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur continued to impart technical training in various branches of engineering. The number of admissions was appreciably increased in all the Polytechnics of the State. 60 additional seats were added to the intake capacity of Polytechnic, Ajmer under the scheme of expansion of existing Polytechnics. In all 923 candidates got admissions in Mechanical, Civil, Electrical and Mining Engineering diploma courses in various Polytechnics and 213 candidates were declared successful in diploma courses during the year under review.

The engineering colleges located at Jodhpur and Pilani continued to function satisfactorily. Against admission of 177 students in the preceding year, 234 candidates were admitted in M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur during the period under review. The admissions at Pilani college, however, remained static with 210 students. In all 444 students admitted for the degree courses in different branches of engineering, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining. The number of candidates passing the degree examinations was of the order of 242 during the year under review.

## 7. SOCIAL SERVICES—HEALTH

### **Modern Medicine :**

With the declared objective of the establishment of socialistic pattern of society, the obligations of providing medical facilities in all the areas and formulation of mass preventive programmes assumed larger proportions during the Third Plan. It is envisaged to augment 50 dispensaries with 900 beds in various hospitals thereby achieving the target of 70 hospitals.

dispensaries and 500 beds per million of population fixed for the plan period. It is further envisaged to add 15 T.B. clinics, 30 maternity and child welfare centres, 83 primary health centres, 5 dental clinics among others. Besides opening of 162 family planning rural clinics, 25 urban clinics and 3 mobile family planning units are aimed at during the third plan. A beginning has already been made during the year 1961-62 which records marked progress in various health programmes.

During the year 1962-63, 2 new dispensaries (one each at Anupgarh and Suratgarh) were opened and 244 beds were added in various hospitals. The achievement in the field of primary health centres is significant in view of the fact that as many as 14 primary health centres started with only 84 beds to cater the needs of rural population during the year under review. The Medical College which started functioning at Udaipur during 1961-62 gained momentum this year and 70 students against 40 in the preceding year were newly admitted.

To meet the continued shortage of nurses, midwives, compounders, both male and female as well as dais, 167 dais, 34 auxiliary nurses and midwives, 71 compounders (P.N.R.C.) 56 males and 15 females and 10 radiographers were trained. Besides, under public health schemes, 37 sanitary Inspectors, 23 T. B. health visitors, 31 T. B. social workers were imparted training.

Considerable progress was also made in controlling communicable diseases like tuberculosis, smallpox and venereal diseases. As a prelude to the control of tuberculosis 2.82 lakh persons were tested and more than one lakh of persons were vaccinated during the year under review. Malaria Eradication programme continued to cover the whole State. To eradicate and combat smallpox and cholera, 14 more districts were covered under anti-smallpox campaign. All these measures have resulted in marked decline in the incidence of T. B., smallpox, and malaria etc. in the State.

Family Planning services were made available much more widely than before. Distribution of simple contraceptives and general advice was entrusted in a larger measure to the voluntary organisations, paramedical personnel and 'dais' specially trained in family planning work. Facilities for sterilization were also extended. During the year under review 56 family planning centres were opened and advice was given to 16799 persons on planned parenthood.

By the end of the year 1962 there were 255 hospitals, 158 primary health centres, 249 dispensaries, 59 maternity and child welfare centres

and 144 family planning centres. In all there were 9854 beds to serve the indoor patients.

#### Ayurved :

The importance of indigenous system of medicine in extending the curative facilities in rural areas can hardly be exaggerated. The Third plan proposes to open 300 Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries and upgrading of 50 'C' grade dispensaries with a view to achieve the broader objective of providing one medical institution allopathic/ayurvedic for a unit of 7200 persons in the rural areas. Besides, it envisages to establish 5 Arogya Kendras and 5 Yogic Kendras including one Yogic research centre. It has also been stated that construction of 50 buildings for the Ayurvedic dispensaries and imparting training to 600 compounders/nurses would be completed during the Third Plan period and research in Ayurved would also be undertaken.

During the year 1962-63, 6 new dispensaries were opened and one 'C' grade dispensary at Beawar was upgraded. Since the initiation of the Third Plan 100 new Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries have been opened. The construction work for Ayurvedic dispensary buildings in rural areas continued satisfactorily and 15 buildings, against a target of 10 fixed for the year under report, were constructed. The total number of buildings constructed till the year under review, stood at 47 against the Third Plan target of 50. The administration was strengthened by opening one more Ayurved Inspectorate. To meet the increasing demand of technical personnel particularly Vaidyas and compounders/nurses, 64 vaidyas and 128 compounders/nurses were trained. At the close of the year 1962 there were in all 17 Ayurvedic hospitals, 1272 Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries, 1 Yogic Kendra, 1352 vaidyas/hakims and 1066 compounders/nurses.

#### Urban and Rural Water Supply :

Drinking water supply continues to be a problem in most of the areas in Rajasthan. The rise in the standard of living as well as the growth of population on the one hand have strained the existing schemes and on the other have created a demand for the safe water supply. Efforts are being continued to meet these requirements from one plan period to the other. During Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide at least one sanitary well for a unit of 400 persons in each village and to provide pipe water supply to villages having a population of 5000 persons under rural water supply scheme. Likewise, it envisages to cover all towns with a population of 10,000 or more under urban water supply programme.

The new mandies which will be coming up in the Rajasthan Canal area are also proposed to be covered. During the year 1962-63, urban schemes at Pali, Devgarh, Karanpur, Mount Abu, Pratapgarh, Pushkar, Rajgarh, Raisinghnagar, Bhinmal, Sambhar, Sangariamandi, Sikar, Taranager, Todaraisingh and Mandawa against the target of 6 schemes were completed, thereby recording an achievement ahead of the target. In all 41 schemes under urban water supply programme were completed by the end of the year under report. The progress was more significant in the case of rural water supply schemes. As many as 28 schemes of rural water supply were completed by 31st March, 1963 as against 4 in the preceding year. 40 urban and 66 rural water supply schemes were under progress at the end of the year under review. The noteworthy feature had been the public participation in the implementation of rural water supply schemes and all scheme except pipe water supply were executed by the Panchayat Samitis themselves.

#### Housing :

The housing problem in the State has become particularly serious on account of rapid increase of population, economic development and internal movement of population. The migration of population from the rural areas on account of lack of adequate opportunities for employment in the villages and the growth of industries and business in towns have contributed to the dearth of living accommodation in urban areas. The housing schemes initiated during Second Plan period could not fully meet the acute shortage and were, therefore, continued during the Third Plan.

During the year 1962-63, under the low income group housing scheme which provides loans to people in low income group (whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 6000/-) to enable them to construct their own houses, loans to the tune of Rs. 37.58 lakhs were disbursed. The scheme was in operation in all the 26 districts of the State and 789 houses were constructed as against 902 in the preceding year. Besides, at the end of the year under review, 1629 houses were under various stages of construction. Under subsidized industrial housing scheme which aims at the construction of single and double room tenements for industrial workers in the industrial centres as shown in table 33, 312 tenements—192 single rooms and 120 double rooms at Pali were completed. Work on 200 tenements at Sawai Madhopur and 152 single room tenements out of 238 under construction at Beawar was also completed except for water supply, roads and electricity by the end of the year under review. Besides